FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ANDEAN GROUP IMPROVES ECONOMIC TIES WITH ARGENTINA

PA201547 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The commission of the Cartagena Agreement, which is composed of plenipotentiary ministers of the member countries of the Andean Pact, has approved a resolution of solidarity with Argentina regarding its territorial claim over the Malvinas Islands. The commission also announced that its member countries will open their markets to Argentina to ease the effects of the economic embargo resulting from de facto steps adopted by several industrialized countries [against Argentina]. (Washington Herrera), corrdinator of the board of the Cartagena Agreement, announced:

[Begin recording] We wish to open our markets as a token of our deep Latin American solidarity. Furthermore, we do this because we view this embargo, these coercive measures, as part of the North-South struggle and we fully back Argentina.

[Question] Will the Andean group reap any benefit from this crisis?

[Answer] We do not seek any benefits. We seek to show solidarity. Later on, if we wish to establish joint programs, we will call a meeting of the Andean-Argentine mixed commission in order to do additional profound work. However, in this emergency we are prepared to buy more from Argentina. [end recording]

Reiterating the decision, Orlando Alcivar Santos, Ecuadoran minister of industry, commerce and integration said.

[Begin recording] The resolution consists of a declaration that the problem between Argentina and Great Britain has been noted and a statement that the Andean group will open its markets to Argentina to ease the impact of the economic embargo that some industrialized countries have imposed on Argentina. Additionally, it was decided to instruct the board of the Cartagena Agreement to make a deep and exhaustive analysis of Argentina's relations with the Andean group to find better ways to expand our trade.

[Question] What trade options are going to be established [word indistinct]?

[Answer] No specific decision was adopted, but only the general ones that I have just mentioned. In other words, the Andean group has stated that it will open its markets to Argentina but no specific measures other than the ones that I have mentioned were adopted.

[Question] Would it be feasible for the Andean group to benefit from any conflict between Argentina and Great Britain?

[Answer] I think the increment [as heard] can be expanded in some way but not very significantly because the goods that the industrialized countries can supply to Argentina are different from the ones that the Andean group countries can supply. Conversely, the goods that are imported by the industrialized countries from Argentina are also different from those that are imported by the Andean countries. Therefore, the step is more one of continental solidarity than of real economic assistance for quantitiative reasons. [end recording]

COLOMBIA'S LEMOS SIMMONDS TO ATTEND OAS MEETING

PA212105 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota -- The Colombian Government today announced that it will attend the meeting of foreign ministers to be held in Washington on Monday at the OAS request.

Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds will represent the country in this meeting convoked by the OAS Permanent Council at Argentina's request to study the prompt application of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty as a defense mechanism in face of a possible British reprisal because of the Malvinas issue.

Although Lemos Simmonds did not confirm that he will attend the meeting this morning, his spokesmen told this station that he received the OAS invitation and that he is getting ready to leave for Washington on Sunday.

Colombia abstained in the vote to convoke the foreign ministers meeting, an attitude that prompted controversy in the country.

PERU WILL COMPLY WITH TIAR COMMITMENTS

PY201821 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1420 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- Peru will comply with the commitments it made under the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) which is being invoked by Argentina in the wake of a probable armed confrontation with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands.

This statement was made here today by Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella, who stated that Peru will comply with its commitments if TIAR is implemented.

Arias Stella made this statement at the end of a meeting of the National Defense Council which had been called by President Fernando Belaunde to review the alternatives of eventual support for Argentina.

At the council, which is the highest security organ, the Peruvian willingness for a peaceful solution was reiterated. The council, which is made up of several ministers and the commanders of the armed forces, held a long meeting to discuss the subject.

SAMORE MEETS ARGENTINE, CHILEAN REPRESENTATIVES

PY211744 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Vatican City, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- Cardinal Antonio Samore, the representative of Pope John Paul II in the mediation of the Argentine-Chilean border dispute, met today with the heads of the two delegations that are participating in the negotiations.

The meeting between Cardinal Samore and the ambassador, Carlos Ortiz de Rozas from Argentina and Enrique Bernstein from Chile, lasted for an hour. No communique was released on what was discussed.

At the request of Pope John Paul II, these meetings will be held more frequently from now on with a view to speeding up the negotiation process.

PLANE OVERFLYING UK FLEET INTERCEPTED 21 APR

PY220148 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2350 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (NA) -- Military sources have confirmed -- although refusing to make any comment on it -- a report that an Argentine Air Force transport plane may have been intercepted, although without further consequences, when it was flying less than 20 km from the British fleet heading for the South Atlantic.

Nevertheless, it was not ruled out that the Argentine military plane may have taken pictures of the movement of the British ships and that it may have confirmed both their position and other characteristics of their advance.

The operation was reportedly executed by a Boeing 707 which was the presidential plane until its [words indistinct] that service, when it was incorporated into the air force as a military transport plane.

According to reports received here, the Argentine plane was intercepted by a Harrier plane which operates as air support to the British fleet.

The Harrier apparently changed its plans when it became clear that it was dealing with an unarmed transport plane.

PRESIDENT GALTIERI TO VISIT FALKLANDS 22 APR

PY211736 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1731 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (NA) -- It was learned here today that President Leopoldo Galtieri is going to travel to the Malvinas Islands tomorrow.

The chief of state will travel to the archipelago as commander in chief of the army, leaving from the military sector of the Aeroparque Airport at 0600.

Further Details

PY220557 Buenos Aires Radio Rivadavia in Spanish 0550 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] General Galtieri will go to the Malvinas Islands today in his capacity as army commander in chief. He will leave at 0700, will arrive there shortly before noon time, will tour the entire territory recovered by our country and will probably return on Friday.

Galtieri Leaves

PY221118 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1114 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (TELAM) -- The president of the nation, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, departed this morning at 0800 [1100 GMT] from the military sector of the metropolitan airport. His destination is Puerto Argentino, the capital city of the Malvinas Islands.

SCHISM WITHIN MILITARY GOVERNMENT DENIED

PY212146 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1530 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- In view of the United Kingdom's psychological action and reports from the United States -- generally ill-intentioned and which make a genuinely neutral position doubtful -- official spokesmen have stated that there is no type of schism within the Argentine Government.

This statement was made in view of U.S. speculations issued by a U.S. press agency and which originated in Buenos Aires implying that the survival of the military government itself is at stake should it accept less than the permanent presence of the Argentine flag in the remote and isolated archipelago.

The observers believe that the envoys who arrived here either are not aware of the massive support of the Argentine citizens to the historic decision of the armed forces or are not true interpreters of the events; and instead of using their time to report on events such as the one in Plaza de Mayo, they use it to write articles on the persons missing as a consequence of terrorism.

It was also mentioned that they are not aware that the government is not alone, as has been stated by the high-level politicians of the country who have repeatedly voiced their support, and ratified it during a meeting held yesterday with the interior minister.

On that occasion, Minister Saint Jean himself officially ratified to the politicians that the national flag will continue to fly on the reconquered islands.

And -- this also was probably not mentioned in the reports sent abroad -- the negotiations are not closed but the intransigent position of the British Government is a serious threat to peace, a peace which for Argentina will always be in keeping with its national interests.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON 24 APR

PY211614 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1544 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (NA) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez today denied that he talked to London or Washington by telephone regarding the Malvinas Islands crisis, but admitted, before holding a meeting with the heads of the Argentine Episcopal conference, that he is leaving for Washington next Saturday to prepare matters related to the OAS Assembly.

Costa Mendez made these remarks upon leaving the San Martin Palace for San Miguel, northeast of the greater Buenos Aires area, where the Argentine Episcopal conference has been meeting since Monday.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. UPBEAT ON HAIG MISSION

PY212137 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1523 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentine Ambassador to the White House Esteban Takacs asserted today that "there is still sufficient margin" for Secretary of State Alexander Haig to obtain success in his negotiations to solve the Malvinas conflict peacefully."

During a television news program, Ambassador Takacs said that "I trust that a solution can begin to take shape before it becomes necessary to set in motion the mechanisms of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR]."

Questioned about the prospects for the United States having to take a position on Monday when the foreign minister's conference will convene at Argentina's request to consider the adoption of some measures of solidarity provided for in the Rio de Janeiro treaty, the Argentine ambassador said: "I do not mean that we will have a solution before Monday, but by then a solution should begin to take shape."

BUSINESSMEN SENT TO EUROPE, U.S. TO PUSH CASE

PY212221 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 21 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- Argentine businessmen begin a tour of the United States and Europe on Saturday to make known the Argentine stand in the controversy with Britain. They will also express their objections to the European Economic Community blockade of Argentine products.

The group which is visiting the FRG includes Luis Garcia, outgoing president of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce; the president of the Association of Car Manufacturers (ADEFA), Carlos Mandry, president in Argentine of the Volkswagen car firm; Carlos Franke and Maximo Bonchil.

Negotiations are under way for members of the group to hold talks with Otto Graf Lambsdorff, minister of economy of the FRG. Confirmation of the proposed talks is expected within the next day or two, specially as Mandry and Garcia are members of the team.

Garcia was responsible for creating the Argentine-German mixed commission at the end World War II. The commission's efforts resulted in the Bonn government being handed back the German assets in Argentina which were confiscated by the Argentine Government when the latter declared war on Germany in 1945.

This group is due to start work on Monday in Bonn and later will move on to Paris for talks with the International Chamber of Commerce delegates.

A large group going to the United States includes former Economy Minister Adalbert Krieger Vasena, and Industry and Mining Minister Eduardo Oxenford.

Others slated for talks in the United States include Enrique Loncan, Raul Martinex de Sucre, Pedro Lella, Narciso Ocampo, Eduardo Escasany, Alex Perrys, Jose Manny Labor, Feris Fernandez, and Jose Rohn.

The delegation to Holland, Belgium, Austria, France and Luxembourg, consists of Horacio Gutierrez, and Pedro de Ocampo; that to Switzerland, France and Spain, Ricardo Gruneisen; to Italy, Roberto Roca, while Armando Braun goes to Japan.

FRG PAPER INTERVIEWS ECONOMY MINISTER ALEMANN

DW211009 Bonn DIE WELT in German 21 Apr 82 p 6

[Report on Manfred Neuber interview with Roberto Alemann, Argentine minister of economy and finance; date and place not given]

[Text] Argentina's Minister of Economy and Finance Minister Roberto Alemann can "scarely imagine" a reconquest of the Falkland Islands by the British. In an interview with DIE WELT he said: "This would mean immense bloodshed and a loss of sympathy for England."

A return of the islands to Argentina via diplomatic channels failed because of the obstinacy of the islands' inhabitants. Under Argentinian sovereignty, however, they could have a status similar to that of the German-speaking people of south Tyrol in Italy.

WELT: Argentina delivers large quantities of meat and two-thirds of its grain harvest to the Soviet Union. Will your country become even more economically dependent on Moscow in the future?

Alemann: I don't think so. Actually the Soviet Union is dependent on us because we have proved to be reliable agricultural supplier when others imposed an embargo because of Afghanistan. This is why the Soviet Union is a loyal customer. Preferably we should speak of a mutual dependency which emerged when the EC isolated itself from the rest of the world in the area of agricultural policy. As a result we not only lost our traditional markets but were also forced out of third markets by EC subsidies.

WELT: Is Argentina's trade with the Soviet Union free from political conditions?

Alemann: Yes, completely. The problems lie elsewhere. The Soviets buy about $2 billion worth of Argentine grain, meat, wool, fruit, wine and other products a year. We purchase from them goods worth a mere $20 million, or 1 percent. Moscow would like very much to change this proportion. This was the reason why a Soviet trade mission recently visited Argentina.

WELT: The Soviets already are in business with turbines for hydroelectric plants...

Alemann: ...But we do not have such large orders to place every year. They are also on the market with equipment for the petroleum branch. We will welcome a development where the private sector orders more from the Soviet Union to slightly decrease the disproportion in the trade balance. All this does not, however, have any political significance or aftereffects.

WELT: Do you think it is dangerous to free world trade if large economic groups like the EC are dragged into a bilateral conflict by one of its members, in this case by Great Britain?

Alemann: Yes, I think this is a highly objectionable precedent. If we conceive the EC as having acted in a matter concerning a third country...that it based its import embargo of Argentina on the Security Council resolution -- and Argentina has never said that it would not abide by this -- we may conclude that the EC acted in a purely political manner by causing a foreign country to suffer for allegedly failing to abide by a UN resolution. This means that the EC has assumed the right to enforce a foreign verdict. Just imagine some other EC country involved a similar conflict demanding the same solidarity from the other partners...

WELT: What are the effects of the EC embargo on German-Argentine trade which had been moving very well and which had been quite promising for the future? Will a setback occur even if this crisis can be overcome soon?

Alemann: If it is settled within the 30 days (of the limited import embargo), and if the federal government made a basic contribution to this end, then things will be different than if this were not the case. Procrastination would have an additionally aggravating effect. After all, it is quite normal to note in detail the attitude of individual partners in times of distress. We are now examining very closely how each government behaves towards us...while for political reasons Great Britain is bringing enormous pressure to bear to force Argentina to its knees financially and economically...with which England definitely will not succeed. We are resisting this, and our feelings correspond to the situation.

WELT: Is the government contemplating a shift of the trade relations from West Europe more to the United States and the Far East?

Alemann: That is quite possible...it depends on how things develop. It will not be easy to patch things up with England.

WELT: You probably know that among segments of the German economy, especially the subsidiaries in Argentina, there is great displeasure over the EC reaction.

Alemann: Oh yes, in a letter to Graf Lambsdorff, the German-Argentine chamber of industry and commerce defined its stance in opposition to discrimination against Argentine foreign trade. I am also fully aware of the views of German bankers and industrialists. However, what matters here is political decisions. I can very well imagine that whenever bids are invited in the future, the origin of the bids will be closely scrutinized.

WELT: Is the Anglo-Argentine cooperation in opening up the Terra del Fuego shelf, which has been envisaged for years, conceivable at all after the British naval deployment?

Alemann: Why, certainly. Just last week Foreign Minister Costa Mendez mentioned this option. Even in this tense situation the Argentine Government is quite soberly pondering such prospects, even if the proposals did come from the British side.

WELT: Bluntly speaking, is the crisis an unpleasant surprise to you at a time when your economic policy was showing initial successes?

Alemann: On principle no. Naturally it has certain effects with which we had to cope. We had to disconnect the foreign exchange market from speculative purchases against the peso. Otherwise we would have lost all foreign exchange reserves through panic buying because after 10 years of high inflation, Buenos Aires is a highly unstable place regarding financial matters. Something else; had we not sacrificed the reserves, an immense upward leap of the exchange rate would have taken place -- with disastrous effects on the price and wage structure -- thus the disconnection.

WELT: Nothing like a war economy exists?

Alemann: In no way whatsoever. In addition, import licenses are being issued for deliveries from countries which actually are subject to mutual import bans, provided there is proof of urgency.

WELT: What has the Malvinas adventure cost so far, if I may ask?

Alemann: I do not like the word adventure. It is not an adventure for us but the retaking of our own land. The Germans, who have lost one-third of their territory, may demonstrate some understanding in this respect. Costs have so far been very low because these were military maneuvers which would have taken place anyway...The administration of the 1,800 inhabitants plus a few Argentines will not be very expensive. In addition a Malvinas fund for contributions has been established...costs are really not high. There is always the assumption, however, that a peaceful agreement will be found.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES DEFENSE PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET

PY202106 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2005 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (NA) -- This year's expenditures on defense and security will represent 24.3 percent of public administration total outlay. This information was included in the budget proposal made public by the Economy Ministry this afternoon.

ECONOMY MINISTER GIVES FALKLANDS OPERATION COST

PY212303 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2104 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- The measures taken by the national government regarding the payment with bonds of certain foreign obligations is a temporary decision which is adopted while the current external situation of the country lasts.

This was explained this afternoon by Economy Minister Roberto Alemann, who further stated that the measures will remain in force as long as Argentine funds in London are blocked.

The minister confirmed that so far the operation to recover the Malvinas Islands has required an expenditure of about 200 billion pesos, which is lower than was estimated.

ARMED FORCES SUPPLIES TO BE GIVEN PRIORITY

PY212031 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1809 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- The executive branch has issued Decree No 788 whereby all concerns which either produce, supply or market goods which satisfy the needs or the armed forces should give priority to the purchases and/or contracts made by either the armed forces or its agencies.

This measure has been adopted because the situation regarding the Malvinas and South Georgia Islands makes it advisable to do so, for the purpose of facilitating compliance with the recommendations issued by the national mobilization center.

AIR FORCE CHIEF HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY220745 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0036 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo replied firmly and frankly to the questions asked him by a large group of national and foreign newsmen during a press conference he gave at General Mosconi Airport of this city this afternoon after his arrival from a tour of the Malvinas Islands and airports located along the Atlantic Coast. During the conference he said: I found a really outstanding degree of preparedness on the part of the Argentine Air Force.

When asked if the South Georgia Islands were also prepared to resist any type of attack, he replied that when he referred to the high degree of preparedness he included everything that could be an object of attack.

He viewed yesterday's vote at the OAS as solidarity in support of the Republic of Argentina and added that the same thing will happen on Monday at the meeting of foreign ministers.

The air force commander in chief also answered questions about the possibility of an air attack on Comodoro Rivadavia's airport due to its strategic position and about the strength of the British fleet streaming toward the South Atlantic.

To the first question he said that it would be very difficult for them to reach that zone; and to the second question, he said he would like to learn about it, to evaluate it and to act accordingly.

He lauded the position assumed by Chile in yesterday's OAS vote in which it echoed the solidarity expressed by the other Latin American countries and he termed this very important for the future of the Malvinas.

Commenting on reports about the presence of Peruvian Air Force planes, he categorically noted that no foreign military plane has been in Argentine territory.

Asked whether U.S. Secretary of State Haig's position was inclined to favor British interests, he said: I wouldn't say that. Perhaps by having worked longer with the northern hemisphere, his outlook is more inclined to present ideas which are not favorable to us.

Asked whether or not he noticed a loosening in the position of the government of Margaret Thatcher in the past 24 hours, he said: "If it has not loosened, it will have to loosen."

He ruled out the suspension of commercial flights to the southern part of the country and announced that President Leopoldo Galtieri was planning to visit the Malvinas Islands tomorrow, Thursday.

Asked about speculation on strategies indicating that Great Britain would first seize the South Georgia Islands, Lami Dozo said: "I would ask the British forces what they would do after that."

He then said that the necessary supplies have been sent to the islands and that the normal supply which is normal in any logistical system still continues.

Regarding the islanders, he said that they have gradually been adopting a more receptive position as they become aware that their problems and concerns do not go unheeded but are solved, something which in the past they had not always had.

Asked about remarks made in London by Royal Marines who claimed to have killed 15 Argentine soldiers, he said that the number of Argentine soldiers killed is known to all through reports released by the mass communications media. "There have been no other casualties." he said.

Asked about the status of negotiations with Great Britain, he expressed his belief that the positions have been defined. Asked whether he was optimistic he said he felt his convictions were stronger.

A foreign journalist asked him if he could answer a few questions in English, Lami Dozo -- who demonstrated that he could understand the language perfectly -- said: In my country I speak my language.

About Alexander Haig's mission, he said he did not consider it a failure but that it has entered into a new, decisive stage.

He also said that if the landing strip were destroyed on the Malvinas, this should not affect supply operations because this emergency has been taken into account.

He finally said that both war and peace are valid alternatives for settling the conflict with Great Britain. He said he was inclined to believe that the OAS meeting of foreign ministers to be held on Monday could mark the initiation of a new stage of talks, although in a different framework than they have had until now. "I do not negotiate for what is mine," he said.

He also denied reports that the Soviet Union may have offered some sort of help to Argentina. Asked about his personal opinion whether he would accept it, he said: "If confronted with circumstances in which I have no other option or alternative, I would think about it."

MILITARY SOURCE VIEWS DECOLONIZATION PLAN

PY211940 Buenos Aires *NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS* in Spanish 1255 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (NA) -- A competent military source who had access to documents considered during the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has revealed that "the acceptance by Great Britain of the decolonization of the archipelago in favor of Argentina would be an option for solving the difficult problem of the sovereignty of the Malvinas."

The source said that this new concept -- not yet used in the exhausting negotiations which ended yesterday -- "could become the basis for a diplomatic solution of the conflict."

The source also said: "The decolonization of the Malvinas is an idea which was already discussed at the United Nations in 1965, therefore it would be an appropriate framework and would be an alternative -- although not completely satisfactory to the parties -- to continue the negotiations for full and final recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the islands."

The source also revealed some aspects of a possible definitive proposal for solving the crisis by diplomatic means. The main points of this document are reportedly the following:

Argentina will agree to the joint exploitation of the natural resources with Great Britain.

Demilitarization of the zone and return of the British fleet as an initial step for the negotiations.

Guarantee of the agreement by the United States and other Western countries (not yet identified).

Reduction of protocol acts so that the negotiations can be concluded within a fixed time limit.

Admission by Great Britain that it accepts the decolonization of the Malvinas in favor of Argentina (which would replace express recognition of sovereignty first of all and would facilitate the solution of the problem by diplomatic means in immediate later stages).

The military chief also disclosed some important details of the conversations between the U.S. secretary of state and Argentine officials, saying that the last remarks made by Haig to local diplomats before departing were: "I am now leaving with a clearer picture of the situation and of the rights the Argentines are claiming."

He rejected outright alleged internal disagreements within the military junta regarding the crisis in the South Atlantic but admitted that "there may be different opinions which are more or less flexible" regarding the Argentine position in the negotiations over the Malvinas.

The explanation given by the competent military source are in response to reports going around in the last few hours about alleged disagreements within the military junta.

The source described as "normal" such disagreements, "particularly when the country is experiencing a very serious situation such as resolving the problem by peaceful means or unleashing a war."

The source said that "what is really affecting the possibility for a quick diplomatic solution is the key issue of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas." He reiterated that "there is an option for exchanging this concept -- momentarily he explained -- for decolonization," an option which Great Britain may accept "in favor of Argentina."

PORT STANLEY OFFICIALLY RENAMED *PUERTO ARGENTINO*

PY212107 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- By Decree No 757 of the national executive branch, the capital of the Malvinas Islands has been named Puerto Argentino. This announcement has been made at Government House.

TWO CIVILIANS DIE IN AMMUNITION DEPOT EXPLOSION

PY211946 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1218 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (NA) -- Army headquarters has reported that two civilian army employees died in the explosion at an ammunition depot of the 601st Company located in the Buenos Aires district of Polvorines. The military communique reports that Ricardo Bernardo Hernandez and Juan Roque Luna died in the explosion yesterday.

REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES OAS COUNCIL 20 APR

PY211144 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2230 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- Raul Quijano, the Argentine permanent representative to the Organization of American States (OAS), has said at the OAS that while Argentina is willing to seek peace because it wants peace, it is not willing to tolerate on its soil, which is part of America, the perpetration of another armed usurpation.

In a session of the OAS Permanent Council held this afternoon, Quijano requested the immediate convocation of the consultative organ pursuant to the provisions of Articles 6 and 13 of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) in face of an imminent armed attack by Great Britain which would cluminate in an escalation of aggressions which included a naval blockade and the presence of nuclear submarines near the Malvinas Islands.

"We want to believe," he said, "that the time is past for gunboat diplomacy, for expeditions designed to punish other countries, for acts of intimidation with which the European powers had controlled the world." He regarded this policy as anachronistic and absurd since the mentality prevailing today in the world is no longer that which prevailed in the 19th century.

He said that this Argentine decision must not and cannot be interpreted as a sign of refusal by Argentina to continue to negotiate or as an indication that the negotiations conducted by U.S. Secretary of State Haig have failed. He added that Argentina appreciates Haig's actions.

He said: Yet, despite these actions, the danger of an armed attack increases. While U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was in Buenos Aires, the British prime minister and other members of her cabinet continued to make threats. He added that just yesterday it was announced in London that more troops and ships were being dispatched, some of which -- including nuclear submarines -- could unleash an unprecedented war in the continent and are already approaching Argentine waters.

After stating that it is in this context that the Argentine decision to avail itself of the mechanisms established in the Rio de Janeiro treaty should be interpreted, he briefly outlined the Argentine rights over the Malvinas and concluded by stating that an open, armed intervention in matters concerning the continent by a power which is outside the continent, the naval blockade, restrictions to navigation and, in sum, the use of force to reestablish an unacceptable colonial domination are all situations which "if not immediately ended, leave my country with the extreme recourse of having to provide for its legitimate defense against the aggression."

Quijano then mentioned the historic 1960 UN action to put an end to colonialism which made it possible for the public to learn about the Malvinas case which fell under the terms of Resolution 1514 (XV), which states that every attempt aimed at disrupting totally or partially national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is out of keeping with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

In his speech, Quijano referred to the obstinate position of Great Britain, which has denied Argentina every possibility for a negotiated solution to this controversy and noted that its main argument, the respect for the will of the islands, "was already rejected by the United Nations which did not accept the concept of will but limited it to protections of their interests."

He mentioned the open provocation by the British Government in relation to a group of Argentine workers on one of the South Georgia Islands which, "with the South Sandwich Islands are dependents of the Malvinas islands," refusing to honor the provisional documents which authorized those workers to travel to the islands and immediately announcing the deployment to the area of the endurance "when never before since the enforcement of the agreement has a similar problem occurred."

He then said that the excessive length of the negotiations and the disproportionate threat of dispatching warships in the face of a minor incident stemming from the documentation of a few workers unleashed the incident. The Argentine response was the recovery of the territories on which the United Kingdom refused to negotiate.

He noted that Argentina has not caused casualties to the military forces and people of the Malvinas, "an act of restraint which is still observed." He added that Argentina had not invoked the TIAR only to report on known facts but to request the convocation of the consultative organ to denounce the aggression by a power which is outside the continent and which poses an imminent threat to American peace and security.

We are confronting an impressive British military mobilization and its belicose animosity has been demonstrated by its imposition of a naval blockade and its deployment of a powerful fleet to the South Atlantic. He said that the British Government had also informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that it had declared the air space corresponding to the area of the naval blockade an emergency zone under Article 89 of the Chicago convention (1944).

He then referred to the economic aggression which was added to the armed aggression in the form of coercive measures concerted by the United Kingdom with other industrialized countries in clear violation of international laws. He noted that Article 19 of the OAS Charter rejects the application of stimulation of the above measures as a means to undermine the sovereign will of a state.

Among other consideration, he concluded by stating that on requesting the application of the Rio de Janeiro treaty, which was signed 35 years ago, "the Argentine Government is taking this action with a great sense of responsibility and fully aware that it is putting into motion one of the most important mechanisms of the inter-American system."

SECURING OF BRAZILIAN SUPPORT AT OAS SOUGHT

PY220851 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 Apr 82 p 12

[By Rosental Calmon Alves]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires -- The proposal Argentina will present at the conference of foreign ministers concerning application of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] to the conflict over the Malvinas Islands "will go as far as Brazil could support, even if this were the minimum acceptable to Argentina," a high Argentine diplomatic source said yesterday.

He noted that an OAS decision would not make much sense without Brasilia's support.

The Argentine Government has adopted a tactic of acting in stages in availing itself of the TIAR against U.S. wishes. The possibility for a request for military aid will remain open but strictly political support will be sought first. This support might not even include the five sanctions outlined in the document signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947, since these sanctions are considered too strong and could provoke the opposition of some countries like Brazil.

ENRIQUE ROS MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

PY211431 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1413 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, who arrived at San Martin Palace at 0900, left at 1040 for the Maria Auxuliadora rest house, headquarters of the Argentine Episcopal conference in San Miguel.

Prior to this, ambassador [as received] Enrique Ros met with Soviet Ambassador Sergey Striganov who upon leaving said that he had nothing to report.

TELAM DOWNPLAYS ALLEGED ALLIANCE WITH USSR

PY211918 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1045 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- Various foreign governments and publications have recently voiced their concern over a possible formation of an Argentine-USSR alliance within the framework of the Southern Atlantic conflict.

It is in the United States in particular where concern is being demonstrated over the political consequences that such an alliance might bring about, to such a point that some officials and publications arrogate for themselves a paternalistic role they did not dare assume with other countries under similar conditions.

The United States and other European powers are playing the game of the older brother with Argentina. But they are playing the game of that older brother who not only gives advice to his younger brother, but who also slaps him in the face whenever he can. It is that kind of older brother who many times seeks to make his friends his accomplices in order to disparage his younger brother.

That concern over an alleged Argentine-USSR alliance, and particularly over the political consequences it may have for our country, is absurd and totally unfounded.

Those countries and publications forget that our country has very recently waged a bloody war against Marxist subversion. Or, better said, they remember this war when it is a question of human rights, echoing the international Marxist press, and they have a blank memory when their desires require it.

This conflict regarding sovereignty over the Malvinas reveals the overall international hypocrisy. The Western world, which is concerned about the Soviet aid to Argentina, has highly important Marxist structures in its own roots. The European labor unions, for example, have been infiltrated by communists. The large cultural organizations respond to the Soviet orbit. A Nobel Peace Prize has been granted under Marxist pressure.

The Communist Party of Argentina has no attraction whatsoever. The labor unions have demonstrated their absolute repudiation of Marxism on innumerable occasions. The society of our country itself, its culture and its religion have always been enemies of communism.

The Malvinas event proves that Argentina is mature enough where heroic attitudes are concerned. It did not hesitate in reasserting its sovereignty over the unredeemed islands, neither will it hesitate to confirm its authentic Western vocation. This vocation implicitly bears not only a repudiation of Marxism, but also a rejection of any type of colonialism.

HERALD SEES USSR WINNING IN CONFLICT WITH UK

PY212222 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 21 Apr 82 p 8

[Editorial: "The Big Winner"]

[Text] As both Argentina and Great Britain are Western nations, the conflict between them has inevitably harmed the West and benefited the Soviet Union. This is evidently clear enough in Moscow if not in Buenos Aires, London, or Washington. When the crisis suddenly surfaced at the beginning of this month the Soviet Union adopted an apparently "neutral" stance: The objective of this, presumably, was to induce the British Government to think that there would be no risk of Soviet intervention should it respond to the Argentine move in the South Atlantic by military means. No sooner had Great Britain committed itself, however, than the Soviet Union began to shift away from neutrality towards open support for the Argentine objections to "imperialism" -- the Soviet Union is by far the biggest imperialist power on earth -- but because it is clearly in the Soviet interest for Britain either to withdraw its fleet or, if it reaches battle stations, to see it badly mauled. Should the fleet be pulled back the Soviet Union will let it be understood that the reason was fear of Soviet naval power. Should it lose a battle the Soviet Union will claim that Soviet units in the area had something to do with it, even if they acted as nothing but decoys. And should the British fleet inflict considerable damage on Argentina's, the already wide gap between two Western countries will be widened even further, a situation that will suit the Soviet Union very nicely. In other words, the Soviet Union is currently in the happy position of being likely to benefit no matter what happens.

Thanks to this conflict, the Soviet Union will enhance its somewhat tarnished reputation as a defender of small "Third World" nations against bullying First World ones. It may also, with just a little bit of luck, see one of its principal enemies, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, lose her position and be replaced by someone inclined to take a more benign view of Soviet aspirations. A failure to retake the islands -- and Great Britain's chance of success in such an enterprise must be considered very small indeed -- will expose her to charges of weakness and incompetence. A naval debacle, which is entirely possible, would result not merely in the fall of Mrs Thatcher but of her government as well, and quite possibly the emergence of a leftwing Labor government dominated by individuals like Anthony Benn, who would not be distressed to see Great Britain switch alliances.

The United States, a friend of both governments, is in a very awkward position. At best it can limit the amount of damage that will be done to its defensive system. At worst it could see both Great Britain and Argentina detach themselves from the West. This would certainly be a curious outcome from a quarrel between two countries ruled by people who like to pride themselves on the intensity of their anti-communism, but this is what is quite likely to happen unless the "rightwingers" in charge of Argentina and Great Britain realize how dangerous is the course they have taken and subordinate their own petty pride to the interests of the Western community as a whole.

PRC AMBASSADOR WEI DISCUSSES COOPERATION

PY212055 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1531 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- The PRC ambassador, Wei Baoshan, today stated that the subject of PRC cooperation with Argentina had been discussed during the meeting he held with Enrique Ross, the foreign relations under secretary.

Wei Baoshan remained at the San Martin Palace for approximately 1 hour.

BANKER TO SEEK JAPANESE FINANCIAL SUPPORT

PY212339 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 21 Apr 82 p 19

[Excerpt] Alberto Ayerza, one of the directors of the central bank, by special appointment of the economy minister left for Tokyo yesterday. What is his mission? He will try to get Japanese financial circles to continue helping Argentina, by forming part of a pool of moneylenders. According to information received from last Friday to Monday, Japan has become increasingly reticent to offer funds to Buenos Aires due to the conflict with Great Britain. Japan will not support any economic reprisal against the River Plate but its banks are very strict and risk has increased due to the current uncertainty. To sign a credit agreement in these cases is a risk. The Finance Ministry team considers the cool attitude of the eastern banking circles symptomatic.

NEWSPAPER NOTES SERIOUS FINANCIAL SITUATION

PY220626 Buenos Aires EL ECONOMISTA in Spanish 16-22 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] What would happen in the financial market if some of the big banks in town decided to suspend payments to savers?

This question, which could have been absurd a few weeks ago, was a specter haunting the financial market by the closing of this issue. And it is no mere assumption. It is known that some organizations in the interior are already facing situations very close to the suspension of payments and that others in the capital are dangerously reaching that point despite the tremendous efforts being made to recompose their cash.

The liquidity shortage in the market is a consequence of the restrictive measures which officials have been implementing continuously since the beginning of the year. The impact of taxes on financial assets, with the resulting uncertainty and, what is worst of all, the conflict in the South Atlantic aggravate the situation. The massive withdrawal of deposits represents a real drain on the financial sector; which can already be estimated at 1 percent of the total per working day. If this rate is maintained, it would represent one fourth of all deposits of the system in 1 month.

Those funds which are withdrawn -- and which seem to disappear in the market due to the lack of investment options -- have put most of these organizations against the wall despite the boost of funds through treasury bills -- 3 billion pesos this week -- and through the generous supply of money by the official banks.

The high interest rate on "call" money indicates the magnitude of a crisis which was not caused by the "war economy" we are experiencing but by previous decisions which have not been revised despite the urgency of the situation. Moreover, the discussions behind doors at the finance palace and the central bank have led us to think that we were on the verge of decisions which, following the strict control implemented last week, on the exchange policy would complete the inevitable system of regulation on a market which could become chaotic if left to its own devices.

By mid-afternoon yesterday, Finance Minister Alemann reaffirmed that the economic policy would not be changed and denied that he was preparing a new war economy. Moreover he denied rumors of his resignation. A short while later he met with central bank President Egidio Ianella with whom he held a long talk.

As this issue was being readied for publication, the end of the meeting and the adoption of measures trying to control the difficult situation was announced.

The measures adopted are: Reducing 1 percentage point -- from 18 to 17 percent -- the interest rate on minimum cash holdings for banks, making rediscount operations more flexible, and now offering more attractive conditions for financial organizations through circular 1051.

The truth is that from the simple observation of events, one can see the extreme seriousness of the economic situation, the repercussions of which do not favor any of the sectors, except the financial centralization resulting from the general bankruptcy.

Therefore, these are great expectations regarding the impact which those measures adopted last night will have on the operation of the financial market.

SPIRIT OF FREEDOM SPARKED FALKLANDS TAKEOVER

PY211844 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1150 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- There is no doubt that Argentina has a high concept of individual freedom and of the freedom of the people. Its recent war against subversion was waged precisely to safeguard the freedom that the Marxist doctrine was on the verge of destroying. Moreover, Argentine history proves this country's devotion to American emancipation.

Today, 172 years after the beginning of the process to achieve independence, Argentina has shown the world that that concept of freedom has remained unaltered. The recovery of the Malvinas, Georgias and South Sandwich Islands is proof of Argentina's decision to dismantle one of the last bastions of colonialism.

Freedom for men and for people. This slogan was pronounced by the Men of May [who formed the first national government in May 1810], by the men of Caseros [a famous Argentine battle] and by the men of the generation of 1880. It is an ideal for which many people died only a few years ago. It is an ideal that the armed forces have held since they were formed, which was at the same time that the British empire hoisted its colonialist banners in this American territory for the first time.

Today that same empire, with its broken wings and with its faded splendor, is attempting to take revenge after 176 years. And, to combat that high spirit of freedom which moves Argentina, Great Britain has dispatched the most powerful units of its powerful fleet. But this is not all there is to it. In addition to the threat posed by its gunboats, nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers, it now claims that the alleged tactical alliance between the USSR and Argentina is an insult.

Its intention is to ignore the fact that the Argentine people know perfectly well how to distinguish between their desires and their needs. Argentina has on more than one occasion demonstrated its love for the values of the Western world. It has shed a lot of blood to preserve them. However, in this situation Argentina also knows how to separate its friends from its enemies.

The concept of freedom we hold simply means that people are the masters of their own destiny. This American country, these American men, knew how to choose their historic destiny, which will not be deflected by either colonialist gunboats or Marxist chimeras.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES ELECTIONS FOR 1983

PY220305 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0010 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text of address to the nation by President Celso Torrelio Villa from Government Palace in La Paz on 21 April -- live]

[Text] People of Bolivia; the nation is besieged at present by internal and external difficulties and we are living through dramatic moments. The uncertain prospects of a future fraught with dangers place upon our generation the obligation to conduct ourselves properly, making the decisions and sacrifices on which the future of the nation depends.

In the wake of the economic measures that have been adopted as the only means to solve the serious economic and financial crisis that is wracking the country and was inherited by this government, we have slid into a general crisis that threatens to render useless the sacrifice of the people, thus denying them the security of a better future. To minimize the effects of the new economic order on the lives of the people, the government is resorting to all the options and means at its disposal within the limitations imposed by the new economic order itself.

The serene and friendly attitude of the government of contemplating dialogue as a mechanism of liberalization has been misconstrued by many sectors which, rather than accept that attitude as a demonstration of patriotism and constructive intentions, have resorted to continuous pressure, power plays and other ploys which are at odds with holding dialogues and with understanding. Those sectors have been acting with an openly defiant attitude, thus making demands which are way out of line with the nation's reality and the government's possibilities.

The position of the government and the armed forces who back the government favors liberalization of the state. This position has also been misconstrued and so efforts are being made, on the mistaken assumption of weakness on the government's part, to drive the country backwards into the political anarchy it experienced a little more than 2 years ago. So we must emphasize that the armed forces will oppose the return of systems which, under the label of democracy, make room for disorder and authoritarianism. And they will oppose such systems because the results have always been negative for the nation.

We seek -- and the armed forces are fully committed to this quest -- a gradual and orderly process to ultimately reach higher levels of democratic coexistence hopefully more stable and permanent. Dogmatism and sectarianism have only been the seeds of destruction of all democratic systems. They, therefore, cannot be accepted at this crucial hour and the nation's consensus must banish dogmatism and sectarianism.

On the pretext of promoting morality, a campaign has been aimed at the armed forces to undermine their dignity, thus intentionally and shortsightedly disregarding the fact that the prestige of the armed forces is the prestige of the nation itself. A real moralization is an imperative at this time to do away with shady and speculative deals and drug trafficking which threaten to destroy the very foundation of our society. The morality campaign will be carried out in depth by the determination of the armed forces themselves. Saving the nation is an obligation and duty of all the Bolivian people and, as an inseparable part of the people, of the armed forces of the nation. We will not spare any sacrifice to fulfill this task with the support of all well-meaning and patriotic Bolivians.

As a consequence of this situation and to safeguard the internal and external security of our nation, the armed forces, the police and security organs are hereby declared in a state of emergency to enforce the law and to maintain order and respect for established norms by any possible means.

However, pursuant to its policy of political opening and dialogue as the most appropriate means to find a solution of true consensus to the problems which the nation is enduring, especially those of an economic and social nature, the armed forces government will take into account and analyze the proposals made by the citizenry so long as those proposals are in keeping with critical reality and the priority requirements for the national economic and social reorganization.

The doors to national dialogue remain open and it will be carried out according to the guidelines established for this purpose by the armed forces of the nation and in keeping with the desire voiced by the Bolivians who have faith in the fatherland.

With this purpose the government has adopted the following decisions:

To hold elections during the first 6 months of 1983 in order to elect a constituent assembly which will be installed on 6 August 1983.

In order to fulfill the prior objectives and direct and process democratically, the government will abolish the measures which currently prevent the activities of political parties and will grant them the necessary legal status for their patriotic and responsible participation in the reorganization of the country's constitutional life.

On these bases, which reveal our institutional responsibility and the consequence of the objectives which we announced to the country on the same day that we took over the government of the republic, we call on the political parties which are politically representative, with a large membership and electoral weight to hold a direct dialogue with the armed forces government in order to achieve a coalition of accord which will allow us to carry out the important political decisions which I have just announced to the nation and to unite efforts in order to solve the general and deep crisis which affects the country, especially in the economic field, avoiding greater hardships and sufferings for the Bolivian people.

We grant this dialogue, free of intermediaries, with the greatest urgency and priority in order to establish the main principles upon which a great national accord should be based. The government which I preside over takes these measures with the full and united support of the armed forces which, in a spirit which reflects its profound institutional spirit, have issued this mandate to restore the constitutional regime of the country.

We are giving the parties an example of the institutional responsibility of this government, convinced that they will face up to their civilian and political duties and that this alternative will not be used to bring anarchy to the country and worsen the crisis.

My administration will be inflexible in its determination to maintain the internal order and peace of the nation and will be merciless against the antisocial forces in the country, making use of the moral authority bestowed upon it by the historic decision which it is taking today. With the same energy it will eradicate all the forces wanting to destabilize the government.

Lastly, with the support of the armed forces and Bolivian police force, we will face the difficult battle which the government and the country is fighting at present.

With all these decisions the armed forces government of the nation shoulders the historic responsibility which it has been entrusted with by the people. Thank you very much.

ARMED FORCES STATEMENT SUPPORTS TORRELIO

PY220340 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0032 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text of 21 April statement issued by Bolivian Armed Forces, read by Air Force Commander in Chief Maj Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera at Government House -- live]

[Text] In keeping with the principles supported by the nation's armed forces, his excellency the president of the republic and captain general of the armed forces today issued a message addressed to Bolivia's civic and patriotic conscience. In its contents, the message sets forth, from a realistic viewpoint, the foundations, the background and the alternatives necessary for overcoming the difficulties which the nation is confronting and which call for the responsible participation of all Bolivians, without exception.

This participation, if properly interpreted and if carried out with loyalty to the nation's supreme interests, will no doubt permit the overcoming of the present stage with clearly positive projections of (?order), stability and, finally, the institutionalization of the Bolivian State.

In the face of this noble call, the army, air force, navy and police commanders hereby express our absolute and full agreement with the actions executed by his excellency the president of the republic, who counts on institutional support at all levels and in all ranks.

However, in the face of provocative actions which might take advantage of the armed forces' tolerance, mistaking democratic freedoms for abritrary actions and abuse, it is hereby clearly stated that the nation's protective instituion, complying with what is set forth in the Constitution in force and in the armed forces' organic law, will zealously preserve the internal tranquility and peace, adopting strong measures, in compliance with the mandate assumed by the president of the republic.

Finally, we appeal to our people to (?play their role in) a period of social peace in an atmosphere of good sense, with unity and respect for the institutions of the Bolivian State.

La Paz, 21 Apr 1982. [signed] Army Commander in Chief Maj Gen Angel Mariscal Gomez, Air Force Commander in Chief Maj Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera, Navy Commander in Chief Vice Adm Oscar Pammo Rodriguez, Police General Commander Brig Gen Jorge Zamora Carbajal.

NEW LA PAZ GARRISON COMMANDER INSTALLED

PY211743 Paris AFP in Spanish 1417 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] La Paz, 21 Apr (AFP) -- It was reported here today that Col Jorge Salazar Crespo, former interior minister and former military household chief during the government of Gen Luis Garica Meza (1980-81), has assumed the command of the La Paz Garrison.

According to an official communique, this recently created command will try to unite the control training and administration of units dependent on the garrison in this city, the most important of the country.

Political observers stated that the so-called hardliners in the armed forces imposed the name of Salazar Crespo so as to better control the social and political attacks against the government of Gen Celso Torrelio Villa.

They added that this appointment would seek to better control the institutionalist sectors of the army which, under the leadership of former President Gen David Padilla Arancibia (1978-79), demand that power be immediately relinquished to civilians.

SOCIAL UNREST WORSENS; HUNGER STRIKES STARTED

PY212203 Paris AFP in Spanish 1607 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] La Paz, 21 Apr (AFP) -- The wave of social unrest which started in Bolivia some weeks ago today worsened as new strikes -- including hunger strikes -- were being staged on the second day of a national strike called by transport workers.

The confederation of drivers, which is demanding the annulment of the decree which instituted the floating of the peso against the dollar because it hurts its members -- practically paralyzed the country's activities for the second consecutive day.

For their party, La Paz drivers have decided to stage an indefinite general strike in order to make the government promptly meet their demands.

In turn, printers' union leaders and two former miners leaders have started hunger strikes, the former demanding that their salary demands be met and the latter demanding reinstatement in their jobs.

The hunger-striking miners are Ascencio Cruz and Alfonso Marquez, who also demand a general and unconditional amnesty, full freedom for labor unions and a minimum living salary for miners.

These strikers should be added to another group of strikers made up of workers dismissed by the National Telephone Enterprise (TASA), who are demanding reinstatement in their jobs.

Leaders of the teachers sector have reported that, in addition to the general and indefinite strike the sector has staged because of salary problems, starting today they will be staging demonstrations and actively exercising pressure with the purpose of making the government more responsive to their claims.

For its part, the government has declared illegal the strikes staged by the labor sectors which, together with the strong pressure from former military chiefs, are threatening the government's stability.

On the other hand, persistant rumors from La Paz University suggest the possible temporary closure of the university, due to the students' persistant demands that the present government-designated university officials resign.

In this respect, Dean Luis Fernando Valle has blamed the conflicts on the university's leftist factions, stressing that all meetings have been forbidden because of the agitation.

The students have responded by blaming the explosions and the shooting which occurred at an assembly, which was being held last Monday, on groups of armed civilians and government agents who have infiltrated the university.

SOVIET DELEGATION ON TRADE RELATIONS MEETING

PY211848 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Referring to the international Soviet-Bolivian meeting being held in Santa Cruz, Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Viktor Ivanov has stated that the purpose of this meeting was to assess the current situation regarding trade relations between the Soviet Union and Bolivia, and to establish how to increase them based on a previous study of the prospects of these relations.

He added that all possibilities of economic aid to Bolivia will be studied during the meeting in addition to the best manner for making them more effective in the short and medium term. Any kind of bilateral coperation becomes more positive when it is based on reciprocal assistance, the Soviet deputy minister told the local press.

BRAZIL WILL SUPPORT ARGENTINA AT MEETING ON TIAR

PY211653 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro stated here that he will go to Washington on Monday to participate in the meeting of foreign ministers of the signatories of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR]. As the OAS meeting yesterday, Brazil voted for the meeting called by Argentina, thus reiterating Brazil's support for Argentine rights over the Malvinas Islands.

Foreign Ministry officials do not believe Argentina will ask for military support, as provided for in the treaty, but for political support from the American countries.

Unlikely To Back Sanctions

PY212044 Paris AFP in Spanish 1313 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 21 Apr (AFP) -- Observers stated here today that Brazilian support for the implementation of sanctions against the UK under the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) will prevent Brazil from obtaining the loans it needs to cover the deficit of its balance of payments with European markets. Brazil, which has the largest of the Latin American foreign debts -- running at $61,411,000,000, needs to obtain $10 - $11 billion to cancel the deficit of its balance of payments, along with other loans to finance various infrastructure plans this year, noted the observers.

The observers ststed that the need to obtain the financial resources will weigh on the Brazilian decision whether to support the implementation of sanctions against the UK. According to some observers, Brazil, which last Tuesday approved an OAS resolution calling for a meeting of foreign ministers of the inter-Am ican system to be held next Monday to discuss the Malvinas crisis, will reportedly obj ct to military or economic sanctions against the UK.

The observers expressed their belief that it is very unlikely that, if it does request it, Argentina will obtain the military aid provided for in the TIAR to face the aggression of the UK fleet, because, they noted, this treaty provides that no state is compelled to use force without that country's consent.

MILITARY SOURCE SAYS ARGENTINA WANTS TO BUY ARMS

PY220937 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Apr 82 p 7

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- Military sources reported yesterday that the Argentine Government had formally requested Itamaraty's authorization for Brazilian exports of material to that country in case war erupts with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands.

Among other military equipment, the Argentines want to purchase Bandeirantes maritime patrol aircraft, Isbat 70 and Isbat 35 air-to-air rockets manufactured by the Brazilian Aviation Enterprise, electronic components and parts for Mirage aircraft, bombs of 500, 150, 100 and 50 lbs; napalm bombs, ammunition for 30-mm, and 20-mm aircraft guns ammunition for 75-mm, 90-mm and 105-mm cannons; ammunition for machineguns and rifles; grenades; materials such as helmets, boots and knapsacks, and tanks equipped with 90-mm guns manufactured by Specialized Engineers Inc.

Prior to formally consulting Itamaraty, which will not officially pronounce on the matter until after the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty meeting, the Argentine military sounded out the feelings of their Brazilian counterparts and concluded that they had no objections. The sources emphasized, however, that any sale of Brazilian arms to Argentina will have to be authorized by Itamaraty.

The government is very concerned and has been following step by step "through frequent but unscheduled meetings" the course of the Malvinas crisis. The information was released yesterday by Ministry Household Chief Gen Danilio Venturini, who said that "what seemed to be a diplomatic crisis has taken an unexpected turn."

ASYLUM GRANTED TO GUATEMALAN FORMER MINISTER

PY220815 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Itamaraty reported yesterday that the Brazilian Embassy in Guatemala had granted asylum to former Guatemalan Agriculture Minister Francisco Bobadilla, who sought asylum at the Brazilian Embassy Sunday night. Itamaraty Spokesman Bernardo Pericas said the embassy had already received instructions to grant a safe-conduct to the refugee.

Bobadilla is charged with having diverted public funds into the presidential campaign of Anibal Guevara, the winner of the March election, who could not be inaugurated because of the military coup.

AGREEMENT EXPECTED ON ARMS SALES TO ALGERIA

PY221140 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Apr 82 p 22

[By special correspondent Odail Figueiredo]

[Text] Algiers -- A contract for supply of arms and armored cars totaling $410 million over a period of 3 years will be signed between the Algerian Government and Engesa (Specialized Engineers Inc), two representatives of which are in the Brazilian delegation to Algeria led by Finance Minister Ernane Galveas.

The matter was the central issue discussed at a meeting the minister held with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on Sunday and was discussed again by the Engesa representatives, Vito de Grassi and William Jones, with authorities of the Algerian Defense Ministry outside the official agenda.

Sources in the Brazilian delegation have said that the signing of the agreement will depend, however, on political negotiations between the two governments. As for technical requirements, the Brazilian armored units were already tested and approved by the Algerian Defense Ministry last year.

The contract for supply of Brazilian arms to Algeria, which thus far has been using Soviet equipment, will be a consequence of not only diplomatic rapprochement but also of resumption of relations between the two armies last year.

Ministry relations had been interrupted due to the socialist line of the Algerian Government and due to its having received Brazilian political exiles late in the past decade [as published] and early in the 1970's.

MONTEVIDEO SUPPORTING ARGENTINA ON FALKLANDS

PY212049 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1357 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Montevideo, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- A very reliable source close to the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry has told the daily EL PAIS that Argentina has the support and solidarity of Uruguay in the conflict the Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands. The spokesman stated that Uruguayan recognition of the Argentine right over the Malvinas is a matter of record, and that in this particular case the means through which the islands were recovered have not been questioned either. The attitude of support for the neighboring country is quite clear.

However, the source stressed that there must be no haste until a final decision on the steps that are to be taken under the Rio Treaty (TIAR) is made at the meeting of foreign ministers. Conversely, it was learned that the State Council's (legislative branch) commission on foreign affairs (?met) last night but, on leaving the Legislative Palace, the councilors limited themselves to saying: "The meeting was secret and we pledged to keep the secrecy." However, it was learned officially that the commission approved the legal cooperation agreement signed with Argentina.

SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL VIEWS FALKLANDS, UNIONS

PA202154 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Interview with (Artiyas Uruguay Melgarejo), member of the Central Committee of the Uruguayan Socialist Party; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] You are a labor leader, and as such I would like you to tell us what the effect would be of the document issued by the Montoneros urging the Argentine working class to occupy British installations in Argentina on the Uruguayan working class? What would happen in Uruguay in such a case?

[Answer] The Uruguayan working class has always responded to the colonialist and imperialist policy with determination and has supported the peoples who are defending their national sovereignty. More than anything, and even because of historical reasons, we can say now that our working class will be on the side of the Argentine brothers defending the just demands that [words indistinct]. Therefore, it is fully expected that our working class will respond to this situation as it has always done. We can also say that in this situation as it has always done. We can also say that in this situation we will face a 1 May in which our workers [words indistinct] will also respond, like the Argentine working class, by defending its interests and the just Argentine (?cause).

[Question] What is the situation of the Uruguayan labor movement? We know the regime has decreed laws and is trying to neutralize the strength of the working class.

[Answer] That's true. The law we call the antilabor law has been issued in an effort to continue repressing our working class and to seek ways to allow the dictatorship to control the workers. In this attempt, the regime is also trying to promote situations which benefit yellow unionism. With this law the government is trying to use organizations completely controlled by this dictatorship. The workers have dealt with this situation, thus creating a way of struggle which is having specific results in the cities [passage indistinct].

[Question] [Words indistinct] by the Uruguayan people on 30 November 1950 the regime has changed its policy of repression against the working class?

[Answer] In no way; it has continued. The regime has always tried to win. Despite the approval of the law, the government has not ceased its repression; it has not stopped torturing and killing companeros [word indistinct]. This has been a constant practice of the regime, and there is no doubt that repression is the only way they can continue to maintain their economic program.

ARGENTINES SEEK SOLIDARITY IN FALKLANDS DISPUTE

FL211400 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0710 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The Argentines do not trust U.S. mediation in the Malvinas dispute and firmly believe that their invocation and use of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) mechanisms will put Latin American solidarity to the test. Argentina's former Vice President Humberto Perete, former Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Vasquez, and Victor Garcia Costa, member of the Popular Socialist Party, made that statement when they arrived in Mexico last night.

They noted that if Great Britain has the power of arms "we have the power of food," and if the EEC closes its doors, they have friendly countries such as Mexico and the Soviet Union for their exports. Humberto Perete said: "It is time to stop using our people as pawns on the international chessboard, where everything is demanded of us while nothing is given."

They believe that it is not a threat to world peace for Argentina to ask for help and support from friends such as Mexico and the Soviet Union, "because when my house is burning down, I don't question who is bringing the bucket of water," said Dr Jorge Vasquez.

They pointed out that England, with the support of the United States, a government they described as fascist, has caused uncertainty in the question of world peace. They reiterated that Argentina has the moral right to ask for the solidarity of democratic governments such as Mexico's.

They stressed that Argentina has historical, geographical and legal rights over the Malvinas and its occupation of the islands is not an aggression like the English say, but a recovery of what rightfully belongs to them.

Argentine trade union leaders Carlos Bedoya, Manuel Pedreyra, Alberto Diaz, Antonio Micheriel, Mario Taboada and Robualdo Ranun arrived a little later. The Argentines are seeking Mexico's support and solidarity. They will try to meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo, political party and trade union leaders.

Humberto Perete was vice president of Argentina in the 1960's with Arturo Ilia as president. Dr Jorge Vasquez was deputy foreign minister during the administration of Hector Campora. Victor Garcia Costa is a member of the Popular Socialist Party, Socialist International and Argentina's Commission on Human Rights. Perete arrived directly from Buenos Aires, while Jorge Vasquez and Victor Garcia Costa had already visited the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica where they were offered support and solidarity.

The trade union leaders arrived from Bogota, Colombia, and will meet here with Fidel Velazquez, leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, as well as with leaders of other trade unions. At the airport, the trade union leaders said that more than 40 million Latin American workers have expressed tbeir support and solidarity with Argentina in its claim for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. Carlos Bedoya said: "We pray to God that there will be no confrontation and no blood will be spilled between Argentina and Great Britain." He stressed that Argentines are peaceful people but will defend the territory with their lives from any aggression.

OFFICIAL SAYS MEXICO WON'T SUPPORT TIAR ACTION

FL212235 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2215 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, Alejandro Sobarzo Loaiza, today asserted that Mexico supports Argentina in its conviction of maintaining sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. The legislator stated that due to the fact that the United Nations has condemned Argentina's invasion of the Malvinas, the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR), which Argentina is attempting to invoke, "has no power in this conflict because it is a case of a regional body in the face of a decision of a world body," he pointed out.

Sobarzo Loaiza was interviewed at Mexico City's International Airport, where he went to receive a Soviet parliamentary mission. He warned that the TIAR, as a regional body of the Organization of American States (OAS), cannot oppose a decision of the United Nations, which is the organization governing universal relations among countries. Therefore, he added, Mexico will not support the application of TIAR and will only make common cause with Argentina in its legitimate right to recover a territory which belongs to it.

SOVIET OFFICIAL DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN FALKLANDS

FL220022 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2355 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Soviet parliament member Geydar A. Aliyev today condemned accusations by Great Britain and the United States on his country's alleged influence on Argentina's decisions in the case of the Malvinas Islands. At the same time, the deputy, a candidate member of the CPSU Politburo, denied that his country is supplying arms to the South American nation to fight against England.

Aliyev heads his country's parliamentary mission which arrived here today to hold talks with Mexican congressmen. He said his country does not fear a halt in the sale of grains by Argentina, should it happen, "because the Soviet Union does not depend on any country." He explained that his country never finalizes commercial agreements which in the future "could coerce its political ideology," and stated that in the case of the Malvinas, the Soviet intention is to see a peaceful solution because if there were a war, the interests of all countries would be involved.

The Soviet parliament mission was met at the airport's official hall by USSR Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev and Alejandro Sobarzo Loaiza, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies' Foreign Relations Committee.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH NICARAGUA -- Mexico City, 19 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- A course on management of public enterprises sponsored by Mexico's Secretariat of Programming and Budget (SPP) and Nicaragua's Ministry of Planning started today in Managua. The course is part of the technical cooperation agreement worked out between President Jose Lopez Portillo and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Daniel Ortega. The SPP will provide advice and support to help Nicaragua in establishing a national information system and courses on development, planning, budget, information and evaluation. Mexico will also train Nicaraguan technicians on economic geography, national statistics, and potential uses for soil. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0145 GMT 20 Apr 82 FL]

ILLUECA DISCUSSES OAS MEETING, PANAMA'S SUPPORT

PA211932 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Illueca] Argentina has requested that the OAS consultative organ meet to discuss the crisis on the Malvinas. Panama feels that this is an inter-American mechanism that must work and Panama, of course, supports the Argentine request.

The Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, which is the Rio de Janeiro treaty also known as TIAR, says that any aggression, any armed attack against one of the member states must be the object of the solidarity and support of the other states of the region. In other words, it calls for collective action from all states of the region including the United States, Brazil, Mexico; in other words all the countries of the continent, and Panama too.

[Question] Does this mean that Panama would be then willing to support Argentina physically?

[Amswer] According to the commitments Panama has, it would have to definitely back Argentina physically.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, there has been speculation that in the event of a war, the United States would support the United Kingdom. What would be the Panamanian position in the face of this situation?

[Answer] The great problem posed by the British attitude is that of several definitions. This hits the main roots of the existence of the inter-American system and the mechanisms it has, like the TIAR.

If the United States does not honor the commitment it has with the OAS and the Rio de Janeiro treaty, then it is evident that all this inter-American interlocking would collapse and would be demolished and destroyed. I don't think the United States could reach that extreme of senselessness. I don't think so.

[Question] But in view of this uncertainty, couldn't this lead to more support for the Panamanian request to have the OAS be transferred here?

[Answer] I could say that this would be subject to Argentina's decision on whether the TIAR consultative meeting at the foreign minister level should be held in Washington or not. If Argentina proposes -- there are already signs that it could propose this -- that the consultative meeting be held in another Latin American countries, I believe there will be other capitals which will be offered for this and Panama would be among them. Therefore, I can honestly tell you that this is not an inflexible position by the Latin American countries that want a peaceful solution. I would dare predict that the consultative meeting won't be held before Friday. I talked with the OAS secretary general yesterday and he told me that it is possible that if the Council decided to approve this meeting, then the necessary period of time would have to be given so that the foreign ministers can get to the site of the meeting and that this could occur on Thursday. However, I don't think the meeting could be held before Friday in order to give a chance to Secretary of State Alexander Haig's mission -- which is still awaiting an answer from the United Kingdom -- to conclude. Therefore, a decision will not be made until Friday. I believe that the meeting will be called today. This is unavoidable and cannot be delayed. I feel that the consultative meeting will be held at the same time the British warships are arriving in Argentine waters.

Additional Illueca Comments

PA211955 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 Apr 82 P 8-A

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] If the negotiating effort should fail and Argentina and Great Britain clash, the entire Latin American system would be unsettled, Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca told MATUTINO.

Illueca added that if Argentina is attacked by the English, this would unleash an explosive reaction among the countries of the region in support of and in every decisive solidarity with Argentina.

"It would destroy everything," he added, after saying that the disturbance to the system would result from the inability of regional organizations to prevent this type of situation.

Illueca hoped this situation would not occur, because world peace would be threatened, creating as a consequence a total convulsion -- not only in Central America, but in the South American countries -- which would bring about a separation from the British Commonwealth.

In this respect, Foreign Minister Illueca recalled that when the Amphictyonic Congress was held here, Simon Bolivar, the liberator, said the purpose was that Latin America should be united and integrated. To this effect, he said, "Latin America must unite in a collective action."

Illueca told MATUTINO that next Tuesday the Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries Permanent Committee, of which Panama is a member, will meet in New York. It will probably issue a declaration of solidarity and support with the Republic of Argentina.

He also said that Panama will submit to the Organization for the Proscription of Nuclear Arms in Latin America, OPANAL, which has its headquarters in Mexico, a proposal to make direct efforts and to issue a statement regarding the presence of British nuclear submarines, a censurable act since there is no valid reason for displaying nuclear war weapons.

The statements by Ambassador Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System, LAES, and by the Latin American Association of Economic Integration, ALADI, were supported by Illueca, who said that "Panama condemns the attitude assumed by members of the European Economic Community in approving economic sanctions against Argentina."

Illueca reiterated the Panamanian Government's position through Carlos Ozores, its ambassador to the United Nations, when he told the president of the UN Security Council that this body cannot remain passive in view of the military action taken by an extracontinental power.

Finally, Illueca said that the first bloodshed in Argentina will unleash an explosive reaction which would make Latin America unite in a collective action of support and defense of Argentina, if it is attacked.

"We reiterate our disapproval of economic sanctions, because UN resolutions say countries struggling against colonial situations must be helped instead of sanctioned. We unreservedly support and are in solidarity with Argentina," Illueca said, indicating that Panama's position is opposed to the position assumed by the countries of the European Economic Committee which have applied sanctions against Argentina.

More on Illueca Statement

PA220107 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 21 Apr 82 pp A-1, A-16

["Text" of interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca by "a television newsman," presumably in Panama City on 20 April 1982]

[Excerpts] Journalist: Foreign Minister Illueca, the conflict between Great Britain and Argentina has attained greater prominence of late due to the abortive negotiation efforts by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. What is your opinion regarding Argentina's convocation of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR]?

Minister Illueca: The OAS Permanent Council, which is formed by the ambassadors, is meeting today. According to the reports we have received, Argentina has the votes necessary to convoke the TIAR. If this occurs, the foreign ministers will have to meet at the site selected for the meeting, which could be Washington or any Latin American capital.

Journalist: Dr Illueca, after the TIAR is invoked, what would be the following steps if the conflict continues?

Minister Illueca: The Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, which is the Rio de Janeiro Treaty also known as TIAR, says that any aggression, any armed attack against one of the member states must be the object of the solidarity and defensive support of the other states of the region. In other words, it calls for collective action to defend the affected country. This collective action must come from all states of the region including the United States, Brazil, Mexico, in other words all the countries of the continent, and Panama too.

Journalist: Does this mean that Panama would be then willing to support Argentina physically?

Minister Illueca: According to the commitments Panama has with the TIAR, it would have to definitely back Argentina physically.

Journalist: Dr Illueca, what do you think of possible mediation by Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela between Argentina and the United Kingdom?

Minister Illueca: All of these countries, Venezuela and Mexico in particular, have expressed solidarity with Argentina's recovery of the Malvinas Islands. Colombia has done the same. Venezuela considers the military expedition that Great Britain has currently launched an affront to Latin America as a whole and that it should not be taking place in this century. In my opinion, Great Britain is way behind in its international obligations, ever since the UN declarations on decolonization were passed 22 years ago. The United Kingdom has been negotiating with Argentina for the past 17 years and has no justification for its colonialist pretensions on the Malvinas Islands which are 8,000 miles away from the United Kingdom.

Our position on this subject is clear. This is a problem of decolonization. This is not a territorial dispute between two or more Latin American states, which is another entirely different affair. Here we are dealing with a problem between an extracontinental colonial power and a fraternal Latin American state.

Journalist: Mr Foreign Minister, there has been speculation that in the event of a war, the United States would support the United Kingdom. What would be the Panamanian position in the face of this situation?

Minister Illueca: I believe we should rephrase your question to ask what the position of the Latin American countries should be. The great problem posed by the British attitude is that it is pitting the United States against Latin America. This goes to the very roots of the effectiveness of the inter-American system and that of its regional security mechanisms such as the TIAR.

Journalist: Minister Illueca, it is being said that there are reports that the United States is preparing a military adventure and that this is evidenced by the largest naval maneuvers ever in the Caribbean which are slated for 1982. The Venequelan Government has criticized this U.S. attitude, prompted by these naval exercises that the United States plans to stage in the Caribbean Sea. What is the Panamanian position on the subject?

Minister Illueca: In effect, Venequela has assumed a very worthy, upright position regarding these exercises. Its position transcends ideological differences, and responds to the desire for the Caribbean to be a zone of peace. At the OAS General Assembly meeting in La Paz, Bolivia, it was agreed by consensus that such war exercises should not be staged. The agreement was proposed by Venezuela and the United States participated. All of the member states were asked to make efforts to maintain the Caribbean as a zone of peace, free of such conflicts. Therefore, this is not merely a Venezuelan positions; it is the opinion of the OAS and of Panama also, as a member of the OAS, and is expressed in the consensus achieved at La Paz.

MAOISTS CLAIM PARTY FACTION OPENS DOORS TO USSR

PA211410 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Apr 82 p 1A

[By Gilberto Gomez]

[Text] The deep ideological rift between Moscow and Beijing has extended into our country. The Reconstruction Bureau of the Marxist Leninist Communist Party [PCML], a Maoist-leaning dissident faction of the pro-Soviet Peoples Party (PDP), claims that there's one too many of them in Panama.

Rodrigo Morales, a member of the PCML Central Committee told LA PRENSA that "there can be only one "Marxist-Leninist party here." He added that "the PDP is a threat not only to bourgeois democracy and to the development and strengthening of democracy in our country; but it is also a real, more than latent, existing threat to national independence, since it opens the door for the implementation of Soviet imperialism's expansionist plans in our country."

According to the source, the PCML has been organizing its grassroots and structures since 1973 in order to finally eliminate the PDP from the leftist political panorama in our soil. "Before the fifth congress in 1968, there was a strong antielection trend within the PDP." The Reconstruction Bureau spokesman then detailed the history of internal struggles within the organization.

Morales pointed out that the purges, desertions and expulsions within the party identified with the hammer and sickle, which was created in 1930, are due to actions by members who began "questioning the PDP's domestic and international policies."

He denounced what he called "the perpetuation of Neo-Solanists [referring to PDP leader Celso Solano] in the PDP Central Committee positions since 1951, when current PDP Secretary General Ruben Dario Souza replaced Celso Solano. According to Morales, "Ruben Dario Souza, Miguel Porcell, Domingo Barria, Ruperto Thomas, Marta Matamoros" are the Neo-Solanists that have perpetuated themselves within the party structures.

Morales termed the PDP's current policy of registering as a political party as "rightist revisionism" and "collaborationism." He accused the party leadership, which suffered the dismembering of a "faction" of young people closely tied to the Federation of Panamanian Students (FEP) which was quite strong within the National University, of being "revisionist."

The PCML spokesman who is bent on developing his strategy with a minimum and a maximum plan, said that "the PDP, formerly a communist party, has now turned into a fascist party which collaborates with a military government."

COSTA RICA

PASTORA DENOUNCES FOREIGN MEDDLING IN NICARAGUA

PA210457 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Eden Pastora has said there should be freedom and respect in Nicaragua. The gringos, Cubans and Soviets should not meddle. This is a Nicaraguan problem and no one should interfere. Those who try to recover priviliges will receive bullets. We are already inside Nicaragua because the people support this struggle. They should not continue to bother me and say that I am a traitor because they are the ones who have betrayed Sandino's cause. I will say terrible things if they continue to bother me, Eden Pastora warned. In another part of the exclusive interview which Commander Eden Pastora granted to newsman William Cespedes, the guerrilla leader gave serious warnings and made sensational disclosures. Let's listen to Commander Cero:

[Begin recording] [Pastora] Respect, intelligence and rights should prevail in Nicaragua. The brute force of rifles should not prevail. We are tired of that. U.S. imperialism should not interfere in this because we Sandinists, we revolutionaries, we Nicaraguan brothers are the ones who are going to solve this. This is a problem of the Nicaraguan family. The gringos should not interfere. But neither should the Cubans, Soviets or anyone else because we Nicaraguans are the ones who are going to resolve this.

[Question] How are you going to prevent anyone from interfering when you have charged that there is Cuban influence, that foreign soldiers are in the country and that there is Soviet influence in Nicaragua?

[Answer] Well, they should understand this and they should leave. They must let us Nicaraguans solve this. The only way that I could justify the presence of internationalists is if we were attacked by a power. This is the only way I would accept internationalists sent by other governments.

[Question] It has been said that you have internal support in Nicaragua but that this is not enough to win a war. Does this mean that you would negotiate or cooperate with other groups which have so far been also struggling against the Sandinist regime?

[Answer] Listen, I have not had and will have nothing to do with the other groups because so far they have been counterrevolutionary. Those groups are made up of Somozist guardsmen who have been killing us for 45 years. We are going to carry out this struggle with the support of the people. That is the only thing we need, the support of the Nicaraguan people. I have nothing to do with and neither am I going to get involved with the counterrevolutionaries. I am a revolutionary and to think that I could get involved with the counterrevolutionaries is to think that there can be a square circle.

[Question] What about Fernando and Edmundo Chamorro Rapacciolli and other groups which also left Sandinism to fight against it now?

[Answer] That is up to them and how they appear before the people. The people will shoot those who go to Nicaragua with counterrevolutionary positions, who try to recover their class privileges. They will not enter one step into Nicaragua. We are not going to enter one step; we are already inside. All the Sandinist people support this revolutionary, Sandinist, anti-imperialist, nonaligned and popular line. This should be clear. This is without anti-Sovietism, anti-Cubanism, antigringoism because it is not against the gringo people or the North American people. It is against the U.S. imperialist foreign policy.

[Question] Will the red and black flag with the initials FRS wave very soon over Nicaragua?

[Answer] We are going to go under the red and black flag of Sandino. It was the flag of the first revolutionary organization, the first revolutionary movement which in 1959 gave Sandino his historic place by recognizing that Sandino saved the national dignity. It rescued Sandino in the face of the history written by the conservatives and liberals who had prohibited even the mention of the name of Sandino. That is the red and black flag of the Sandino Revolutionary Front [FRS] under which [name indistinct], (Luciano Vilche), (Faustino Ruiz), (Modesto Daurte) and so many heroes and martyrs fought. They were the heroes with whom I fought. I am not using them. They were heroes with whom I fought. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT ANSWERS NICARAGUAN NOTE ON PASTORA

PA211656 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] This afternoon, the government answered the note from Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Minister Miguel d'Escoto on the subject of Eden Pastora's statements and the measures the government will adopt. The note, delivered by Foreign Affairs Minister Bernd Niehaus to Nicaraguan Ambassador Roberto Leal, is a transcript of the communique issued by the security minister on Friday, which says that the remarks made by the former Sandinist commander are in line with our country's democratic tradition and the freedom of thought, of expression and of the press existing here.

The note delivered to the Sandinist government this afternoon adds that remarks like those Pastora made are constantly made in Costa Rica over the radio, in newspapers and on television by groups with widely varied ideological and political leanings. The Costa Rican Government adds that it has taken note of the other [word indistinct] mentioned in the note sent by the Sandinist government.

EL SALVADOR

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY APPOINTS COMMISSIONS

PA200434 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1821 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Raul Beltran report from El Salvador via the Sercano Network]

[Excerpt] The 60 deputies of the Constituent Assembly began their meetings today by appointing parliamentary commissions, and it will not be until next Thursday evening that the names of the president and vice-president of the republic will be disclosed, National Conciliation Party member Dr Maria Julia Castillo told this news service.

AFP: TROOPS REPORTEDLY MASSACRE 50 ON 18 APRIL

PA210403 Paris AFP in Spanish 0211 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Apr (AFP) -- According to testimony given in the field to journalists, Salvadoran troops on Sunday killed some 50 persons in a town east of San Salvador. According to the testimony supplied by several persons, the massacre took place Sunday morning in the town of Divisadero, 200 km east of San Salvador, in Morazan Department.

Some 45 to 47 persons, including men, women and children, were reportedly killed by (approximately 100) Salvadoran soldiers. The massacre was in reprisal for an ambush that the guerrillas had just staged, according to the same sources.

The newsmen who went to that town today saw two recently dug common graves where the survivors had buried the victims. The Salvadoran Army and other official sources have categorically denied this report which circulated in San Salvador yesterday.

MANAGUA: FMLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON PASTORA

PA211645 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command Press Secretariat on 18 April in San Salvador]

[Text] When Eden Pastora Gomez left Nicaragua, expressing in a letter his decision to fight for the liberation of other Central American countries, the people believed that his intention was to join the FMLN forces of El Salvador, or the Guatemalan revolutionary movement, or any of the other movements in Latin America.

The FMLN decided on that occasion to remain cautiously silent because this big display seemed suspect and not serious. Nevertheless, we decided to wait for developments before giving the last word. That last word has been given in a scandalous big display by Eden Pastora Gomez. He has decided to fight on the side of the counterrevolution, at the service of U.S. imperialism and of the forces that oppressed and exploited his people for so many years.

The FMLN reports to the Nicaraguan people and peoples of the world, among whom Eden Pastora Gomez enjoyed great sympathy, that Pastora never made any serious effort to join the revolutionary struggle in our country, as he deceptively announced.

We are convinced that this is a repetition of the innumerable cases which have taken place in all true revolution, of individuals who have participated in them in pursuit of adventure and fame rather than out of the true belief and knowledge of the cause they embrace.

Now, in the face of the attitude assumed by this fellow, it appears that his internationalist stand and the revolutionary romanticism with which he justified his escape from Nicaragua and desertion from the glorious ranks of the FSLN were a deliberate strategy planned by the U.S. imperialists. They have been manipulating Pastora since his desertion and have made a big display to give credibility to the blow that Eden Pastora Gomez has tried to give to the Sandinist people's revolution, and also to make the aggressive plans against Nicaragua appear a decent action.

This is why Pastora did not take the short path to the battlefront he had announced in his letter. Instead, we went on trips throughout the world to build up his own image and deceive the Guatemalan revoltuionary movement.

So far, all Washington has obtained is a temporary and futile scandal against Nicaragua and a weak pretext to avoid a commitment to negotiate respect, normal relations and nonintervention with the Nicaraguan Government.

Pastora carries the dishonor of this deed, which only emphasizes the merits of Tardencilla, of the FSLN, of the Sandinist people's revolution and of the heroic Nicaraguan people; who, after overthrowing the Somozist dictatorship, are now engaged in the reconstruction of the country and have massively joined the ranks of the Sandinist defense committees, CDS, the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, the people's militias and civil defense. They will fight with the same spirit but now with more determination the foreign invaders that the U.S. Government will send, even if Eden Pastora Gomez is among them. They will fight and defeat, as they are already doing, the local counterrevolutionary bands at the service of the most recalcitrant redoubts of reactionary sectors which are financed and trained by the U.S. Government.

[Date] San Salvador, 18 April 1982; United to fight to final victory; revolution or death, we will win! [Signed] FMLN General Command Press Secretariat

GUATEMALA

SPECIAL POLICE COUNTERINSURGENCY UNIT SET UP

PA210434 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The National Police today established a special brigade called the Special Operations Commando. This special brigade has its headquarters at San Juan Avenue and Anillo Periferico, in Zone 7, where the V Police Corps had its headquarters. The new police commando unit will wear combat uniforms and will support the antiguerrilla struggle. The general headquarters has all the necessary facilities, including an observation post, from which the entire area can be seen, to prevent attacks.

Maj (Juan Francisco Sano), commander of the new police unit, has reported on the operation of the commando: [Begin recording] They want to destroy Guatemala. We are going to be involved in mobile operations. We are also going to cooperate and to strenghthen police work in the departments of the republic. [end recording]

FORMER MINISTER SEEKS ASYLUM IN BRAZILIAN EMBASSY

PA210437 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Francisco Bobadilla Palomo, agriculture minister during the administration of the overthrown General Lucas Garcia, has sought asylum in the Brazilian Embassy in our country, according to Brazilian Embassy sources. It has been reported that Bobadilla Palomo went to the embassy in the company of a close relative who has not been identified. The rumor according to which he was accompanied by another formerly important official of the previous government has been discarded.

Now it will be up to the Brazilian Embassy to study the situation of the former official to determine whether he should be granted political asylum under the protection of Brazil or whether he will only be considered a guest. Including Bobadilla, there have been three recent cases of persons seeking political asylum. The other two cases involved the Venezuelan and Peruvian Embassies which are still sheltering Hugo Alvarez, son of former government minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz, and Dr Jose Trinidad Ucles Ramirez, former deputy and leader of the Democratic Institutional Party.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO ENACT FUNDAMENTAL STATUTE

PA201504 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The lawyers who advise the military government junta were harshly criticized today for permitting the country to be without legal order after the coup d'etat. As a result of the military coup that overthrew the Lucas Garcia regime, the 1966 constitution was suspended, as were all the laws and regulations that govern the country's institutional life.

It was stressed today that since a fundamental statute was not immediately issued to constitutionally validate the entire Guatemalan legal order, the country has been living completely outside a legal system.

The military coup caused enthusiasm among the people who are hopeful that administrative honesty and respect for the fundamental rights of individuals will be reestablished. However, due to incompetence or negligence, the lawyers who advise the new government have unnecessarily permitted Guatemala to be in a state of open illegality. This is particularly serious if one bears in mind that one objective was to rescue the country from the state of illegality that was denounced by the young officers in light of the legal violations and the administrative corruption of the former government.

Guatemalan legal sources consulted by the "Here's the News" program stressed tonight that the first thing that should have been enacted after the overthrow of Lucas Garcia was a fundamental statute that would bring order to the political power, guarantee the freedom of citizens, asn establish strict limits to the powers of the rulers in their relations with the ruled. Only in this way could the military junta talk of reestablishing human rights, administrative honesty, democracy and, in sum, the state of legality which Guatemalans desire.

The sources added that this fundamental statute could have had very few articles since the objective was an emergency validation of the entire legal system.

The lack of a fundamental statute makes all the decrees and laws issued so far null, and also invalidates the application of the law that was in effect until 23 March. The negligence and incompetence of the military junta's lawyers have also been evident in the issue of decree laws such as decree law No 4, that absurdly indicates that all Guatemalans must obey the legislation in force at the same time that the coup d'etat left the Guatemalan legal system without force.

"Here's the News" has been told that a group of lawyers is preparing a basic statute that includes almost 100 articles, 2/3 of which have had to be deleted. This shows how they are inexcusably losing time, something that is affecting the reestablishment of democracy in our country.

Another legal problem is that the former government officials who are accused of corruption are being tried on the basis of penal laws that are not in effect because of the lack of any fundamental statute.

Questioned by "Here's the News," Byron Diaz Orellana, vice president of the bar association, expressed confusing concepts and spoke of a constitution as if it is still in effect when all Guatemala knows that the constitutional system was suspended as a result of the coup d'etat.

[Begin Diaz Orellana recording] The codes are in force. The penal [words indistinct] were, in effect, created by the constitution. Although it is true that the constitution has been suspended, this does not mean that those codes have disappeared, because if this were so, we would have anarchy. We need a legal system and therefore those laws continue to be in effect. There is a legal decree, I do not remember the number right now, (?which states) that the rights of individual are in effect. Those rights are essential in these penal processes. [end recording]

The only course left for the military government that was established as a result of the coup d'etat is to immediately issue a fundamental statute that specifies the basic organs of government and their activities; the distribution and use of power; and the relationship between individuals and the state. Furthermore, such a statute must set limits on government authority over citizens, and above all, it must validate the system of laws and regulations which were in force up to the time of the coup d'etat in order to legitimize the new government actions.

PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS POSSIBLE ELECTORAL CHANGES

PA201727 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Political leaders today reacted to rumors that some political parties will probably disappear under the new electoral law. Gustavo Anzueto Vielman, former presidential candidate of the Nationalist Authentic Central, made the following remarks: [Begin Vielman recording] The existing political parties were established according to the former electoral law and if special provisions are introduced to the new law then all parties should receive equal treatment.

The results of the recent elections cannot be taken as a standard by which to decide which parties will stay and which parties will go. Because of the coalition, under the circumstances it is difficult to determine the number of votes for each party. Besides, if we believe that the recent elections were a fraud, we cannot assure that any party in particular obtained the number of votes that it reported. It will all depend on the way that each party reorganizes itself for future political participation. The political parties are going to draft a bill which will be submitted to the junta. The junta can accept, reject or amend it. The final decision will be up to the junta. On the other hand, we are absolutely sure that the Nationalist Authentic Central has enough supporters to be registered as a party. [end Vielman recording]

The Nationalist Renovator Party is not worried about the possibility of disappearing as a political party if a more demanding electoral law is passed. Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre, former presidential candidate, said:

[Begin Maldonado Aguirre recording] I personally am not worried because the number of persons registered in a party is relative. It is like a newspaper's circulation. You never really know where you actually stand. It is the people who determine this. In this respect, we believe that the number of persons who are registered in a party does not necessarily guarantee the number of votes that the party will obtain. During the recent elections the National Renovator Party, allied to the Christian Democratic Party, obtained more than 300,000 votes. This demonstrates the people's confidence and support. [end Maldonado Aguirre recording]

The National Unity Front is not fearful of a new electoral law because it has enough popular support, Gabriel Giron, the front's secretary general, said with regard to the possible elimination of political parties: [Begin Giron recording] I think that eliminating some political parties would be a step backward. But if this should occur, the National Unity Front considers that in the recent elections it obtained every right to organize itself throughout the country. For this reason, we will not be afraid if we have to register the party again. We are ready to meet all requirements that may be established in a new electoral law which undoubtedly we would approve. [end Giron recording]

Miguel Angel Andrino, president of the United Revolutionary Front Political Council, also referred to the possible risk that some political parties may disappear under the new electoral law. [Begin Andrino recording] I think that what has happened is some political parties which for some particular reason did not meet the legal requisites were registered. The United Revolutionary Front is not worried because it has met all legal requirements according to the constitution, even if the constitution has been suspended. I am sure that the United Revolutionary Front can meet all requirements for its registration. [end Andrino recording]

HONDURAS

MORE NICARAGUAN REFUGEES ARRIVE IN LAS TROJES

PA212056 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 20 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Las Trojes, Honduras -- A new group of Nicaraguan refugees arrived in this eastern town on Sunday evening. They were fleeing the persecution unleashed against them by the Sandinist People's Army.

This new eight-member contingent of refugees must be added to the more than 100 who had previously crossed the border through that area.

According to the new refugees, the Sandinist army is reinforcing its positions along vast border to prevent the exodus of any more Nicaraguans to Honduras.

THREE EMBASSIES BOMBED; GROUP CLAIMS CREDIT

PA211610 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Luis Edgardo Vallejo report]

[Excerpts] Three bombs exploded in the Pamira residential area. One went off directly in front of the Argentine Embassy. Two others exploded in front of the Peruvian and Chilean Embassies. The bomb that exploded in front of the Argentine Embassy damaged two parked vehicles. The bomb that went off in front of the Chilean Embassy, where a gathering of friends of Chile was underway, destroyed Dr (Jose Oqueli's) vehicle. Dr (Ramon Villeda Bermudez), who was near the site of the explosions, tells us what he saw: [Begin recording]

[Question] What did you see, Doctor?

[Answer] We heard the first explosion, in front of the Argentine Embassy, at around 1900. Since the embassy is about 50 meters from my clinic, I thought the explosion had actually occurred in front of my clinic, because of the impact and the rocking effect that we felt. I was worried because my son was outside, but he was all right and we went toward the smoke. We were heading for the site of the explosion when two other bombs exploded at intervals of between 30 and 60 seconds. These other bombs went off in front of the Peruvian and Chilean Embassies.

A box can still be seen in front of the Argentine Embassy. It probably contains another bomb, which did not explode. I think they threw two bombs there.

(Percy Soto's) wife, who was distributing newspapers at the time -- she is in charge of the Miami HERALD -- saw some youngsters rushing by in a blue pickup. There were six people in the car and allegedly they threw the bombs from the back of the vehicle. Afterward I dialed 199 to notify the authorities about these developments.

[Question] Thank you to Dr (Villeda Bermudes), for your report. [end recording]

As previously reported, Dr (Oqueli's) car was destroyed by the powerful explosion of one of the bombs hurled by members of the Lorenzo Zelaya Revolutionary People's Command, which last night claimed credit for these explosions.

Seven suspects found near the Palmira residential area in the capital, were detained last night by members of the public security force and the Department of National Investigation. We still don't know if these individuals were involved in the explosions. Presumably, they are still being detained and interrogated by the authorities.

ALVAREZ PROMOTION REPORTEDLY CAUSES FRICTION

PA210231 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Report by (Anariba Calix) from San Pedro Sula]

[Text] When President Roberto Suazo Cordova pins the fourth star on Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez today, promoting him to brigadier general, the president will be telling the Armed Forces Supreme Council that since he is commander in chief of the army, his decisions will not be subordinate to that top military body.

The fifth general in the Honduran Army is not emerging as a result of the wishes of the Armed Forces Supreme Council but at the initiative of the constitutional president who for the first time has exercised the power which his position as military commander in chief allows.

According to a report from an (?official) source, Gustavo Alvarez' promotion to general has created the first friction between the colonels of the Armed Forces Supreme Council and Suazo Cordova. This friction is not caused by the promotion itself, since they agreed on its need, but by the procedure which the constitutional president followed in promoting the chief of the armed forces.

The Armed Forces Supreme Council informed President Suazo Cordova of its disagreement with the promotion of Alvarez Martinez at this time. The council considered the moment inopportune because it felt the promotion should occur at the end of the year.

The Armed Forces Supreme Council learned of President Suazo Cordova's plans when the promotion was about to be approved in the National Congress and the [words indistinct] colonels were not consulted when the executive branch decided to revise the regulations governing promotions for army officers.

More than a dozen colonels, who graduated the same year as Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, met in special session all day Thursday, 15 April, the very day that the National Congress approved the promotion decree.

In fact, Efrain Bu Giron, president of the congress, had the approval of the promotion decree on the agenda for the morning of 15 April. However, the session had to be suspended because the Supreme Council was deliberating after learning, at the last moment, of the president's proposal. Therefore, the deputies had to wait for a second order. At 1200 on 15 April, while Bu Giron was waiting for a green light, the Armed Forces Supreme Council decided to meet with President Roberto Suazo Cordova to ask hom to postpone the promotion for a prudent period of time. For this purpose, the council appointed a committee of six colonels who went to the presidential house to met with Suazo Cordova between 1300 and 1400 on 15 April.

The important committee was made up of Cols Ruben Montoya, Abdenedo Bueso Rosa, Efrain Gonzalez Munoz, Humberto Regalado Hernandez, Leonidas Torres Arias and Francisco Cepeda. I already have the congress meeting, President Suazo Cordova replied to the colonels. He told them of his firm decision to promote Alvarez Martinez to general at any risk.

The committee was sent packing back to the armed forces staff headquarters where the colonels continued their own meeting. While the committee was reporting on the negative results of its mission, the decree promoting the army chief was being read in the National Congress and subsequently approved unanimously.

According to various reports, the members of the Armed Forces Supreme Council are not opposed to the promotion but they are displeased about the procedure that was followed since in this case, the Supreme Council was completely disregarded as authority of the armed forces. The members also disagree with the revision of the promotion regulations since the revisions sought to favor a single officer and some of the officers said this set a bad precedent for the armed institution.

The truth is that for the first time in many years, the Supreme Council has been overridden as a body of power in Honduras and the constitutional president has exercised his prerogative as commander general of the army to promote an officer whom he considers a brilliant and valuable military man.

Today, when Gustavo Alvarez Martinez is promoted, more than 12 colonels who were in the same graduation class and whom Alvarez Martinez has surpassed in his military career, will be overriden. They will have to wait to fulfill the 5 years required to achieve the rank of general if they are not first purged as is usual in the ranks of the Honduran Army.

The important promotion ceremony will be held at the Francisco Morazan military school. The Armed Forces Supreme Council, the National Congress, ministers, diplomats and representatives of the country's various sectors will participate.

NICARAGUA

AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON PEACE TALKS; UN ACTION

PA221230 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Special report for Voz de Nicaragua from newsman (Jorge Ulape Segura) at the United Nations in New York City; on 21 April -- recorded]

[Text] Nicaragua has asked for the beginning of negotiations with the United States on the Central American crisis to be speed up. Nicaraguan Ambassador Javier Chamorro Mora today delivered two notes to the UN Secretary General which indicate that the United States is delaying the negotiations and that his country is now demanding that negotiations be held in Mexico City. Furthermore, Ambassador Chamorro Mora said Nicaragua might at any moment propose a special session of the UN General Assembly on the Central American problem.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, a short while ago you met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to deliver some notes from your government about the Central American situation. What do those notes deal with?

[Answer] In one of them we recount the attacks which we have been the target of, the different kinds of aggression that have been carried out with the object of destabilizing and intimidating our revolution in the period from 15 March to 12 April -- that is, before, during and after the debate at the Security Council. The aggressions have included armed attacks on the border with Honduras, a couple of attacks on the border with Costa Rica and violation of our airspace and our territorial waters. One of the latest was the presence on our waters on the Atlantic of a U.S. destroyer, the USS Coontz, for several days. This is an intimidatory attitude that violates our sovereignty and territorial waters.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, Mexico was played a very active role in the mediation efforts so that talks will be held between the Nicaraguan and U.S. Governments. It was recently announced that these talks will be held. However, at the moment nothing specific is known about what is happening. What is your government's position and what is it that you want?

[Answer] Well, what is apparently occurring at this time is that the U.S. administration is delaying the talks. There has been nothing since a meeting between the U.S. ambassador in Managua and our acting foreign minister, and a subsequent meeting of our ambassador in Washington with Mr Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. During those meetings, the concerns of both sides were exchanged for the purpose of laying the groundwork for negotiations. Our ambassador reiterated to Mr Enders our government's request that the date be set and the team of negotiators names as soon as possible.

As I said, we are concerned because, besides not taking positive steps toward setting the negotiations, aggressions continue to be carried out. At the same time, in the U.S. news media, specifically in the Washington POST, there are reports about remarks by State Department spokesmen that they do not believe in the sincerity of the Sandinist government, that they do not think our proposals are serious, that perhaps this is not the opportune time to negotiate with us and that it would be strategically better for them to wait to see if internal problems occur in Nicaragua which would place us in a weaker negotiating position.

[Question] What reaction has Nicaragua found in the United Nations and has this forum offered you any possibility of holding negotiations?

[Answer] We think that the United Nations, in regard to both the proposal made in the council and the one made though the secretary general, has shown a very special interest in the region's problems and in the proposals made by our government.

The results of the debate in the Security Council are evident. Approximately 45 countries spoke, most of them expressing their concern and issuing an appeal for serious and formal negotiations so that confrontation would be set aside. However, unfortunately, due to the negative attitude of the U.S. representative, there was a veto of a draft resolution that only reiterated the principles established in the UN Charter.

From the Secretariat General, specifically from Ambassador Perez de Cuellar, we have found total and complete receptivity and understanding of our problems. The visit I paid him today was to keep him informed about this situation, the possible development of events in the future and the measures that we might take. Depending on what is achieved with regard to the talks and what is achieved in preventing the aggressions, one of these measures is the possibility of convoking a special assembly in view of the U.S. veto in the Security Council. We logically are not planning to take premature steps. We are analyzing the situation. As we have already shown, we want to wait so that the talks, the negotiations will begin. That is our desire. We are waiting for the reply from the U.S. Government, which at this time continues with a deathly silence.

In this regard, we are also concerned because in their statements they say that there are other priorities at this time and that one of them is the problem of the Malvinas. We understand that there are priorities and that they will continue to exist. However, independent of the priorities, the date and the most opportune moment for the talks can be set. However, they have not given this reply. What our government is stating at this time, through a note that our government delivered on Saturday to the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua and that I gave to the secretary general today, is the decision that we feel the talks should be held in Mexico. Before, it was our desire that they be held there but now our government has practically adopted the position that the talks must be held in Mexico, bearing in mind Mexico's positive participation in the development of events in the region.

[Question] Is Nicaragua going to those negotiations with the spirit of negotiating the eight points that the U.S. administration wants to adopt in the meeting?

[Answer] We are going with a sincere and revolutionary spirit of finding solutions to the problems. To find solutions we are willing to talk about anything, with anyone or any country. In this sense, we are willing to talk about these concerns. We are willing to take positive steps to solve those concerns if they have a basis, a foundation. However, what we think is important -- as constantly occurs whenever there is a problem anywhere in the world -- is that there be willingness not only to talk but also to take positive measures. We have this willingness. The fact that we hold talks does not mean that we are beforehand accepting all the accusations that the United States is making; definitely not.

Talks With U.S. Stressed

PA221348 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Sources close to our Foreign Ministry have reported that Nicaragua again stressed yesterday to the U.S. Government the urgent need to open a bilateral top-level dialogue to settle the differences between the two countries.

The Sandinist Revolutionary Government feels that negotiations are the most adequate means for averting a heightening of tensions in the area. Yesterday afternoon, Francisco Fiallos Navarro, the Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington, delivered to the State Department our government's second official request in the last 8 days to open the dialogue our government is promoting. The source reported that a copy of the note was simultaneously delivered to Anthony Quainton, the U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua.

RAUL CASTRO PAYS 2-DAY VISIT TO GUANTANAMO

FL211845 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party's Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has spent 2 days touring Guantanamo Province, where he visited the Camilo Cienfuegos vocational school and the settlement of El Salvador, among others. Raul chatted with students about the present school year and exchanged views with workers of the El Salvador sugar mill, congratulating them on their success in the present sugar harvest. He also visited the barracks where the tyranny had its headquarters and recalled how the rebel army attacked it on 13 April 1958.

During his tour, Raul was accompanied by the first secretaries of the party in Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba, Raul Michel Vargas and Jose Ramon Balaguer, respectively.

HAVANA TELEVISION HAILS ARGENTINE OAS VICTORY

FL211710 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1244 GMT 21 Apr 82

[International Commentary by Javier Rodriguez and Miguel Toirac during "Revista de la Manana" program -- live]

[Excerpts] [Toirac] Well, dear friends, today's subject is the OAS meeting which lasted several days and yesterday, I believe, approved Argentina's request to call an emergency meeting of OAS foreign ministers. This meeting will take place in Washington next Monday.

When the call for this meeting was approved, three countries abstained: the United States, Colombia and Trinidad and Tobago. The U.S. ambassador opposed Argentina's invocation of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] also known as the Rio Treaty, because, he said, the OAS should await the results of the negotiations currently being conducted by the U.S. secretary of state. Can you tell us something about all this Javier?

[Rodriguez] Yes indeed. Yesterday's OAS meeting in Washington, which heard and approved Argentina's request regarding the Malvinas incident, is very interesting. Argentina requested a meeting of consultation of OAS foreign ministers and made provision to invoke the TIAR as a way to defend itself from the aggression of an extracontinental power, meaning Great Britain, which -- as you all know -- has sent a fleet to the Malvinas in order to recover them by force.

All this is very interesting and the first thing we should do is outline the TIAR which Argentina will invoke next Monday at the meeting of consultation of OAS foreign ministers. We should also point out that in its efforts to invoke the treaty Argentina has won its first victory over the United States.

This treaty has been used by the United States two or three times since it was created. In fact, I believe that the United States was the only one that has ever managed to use it. It was used to perpetrate aggressions against other Latin American countries.

Created within the framework of the cold war under the pretext of defending American peoples from extracontinental powers, the treaty was used against Cuba on two occasions. It was done first to give legal status to the blockade against Cuba and on the occasion of the October crisis in 1962. It was also used against Korea when the United States attacked Korea.

This treaty, controlled by the United States, is about to be invoked at the very moment when the United States does not agree that this should happen.

It will be invoked against the desire of the U.S. representative to the OAS. As Toirac has pointed out, 18 countries voted for Argentina's request for the meeting in view of the serious situation which is threatening continental peace and security as a result of the Malvinas conflict.

Paradoxically, this invocation of the TIAR is contrary to U.S. attitude toward this conflict. As we have pointed out the United States did not want to invoke the treaty. The call for the OAS meeting has been prompted especially by the U.S. attitude favorable to Great Britain and its military escalation.

What could happen if the TIAP is invoked? What could happen is that the countries which have signed this treaty may agree to issue either diplomatic or economic sanctions against the aggressor and they may even agree to collectively defend with their arms the country attacked. This means that they would oppose British forces with their forces. Of course, the United States does not want this to come to pass.

Yesterday's OAS meeting and the decision reached there against the will of the United States is a real problem for the latter which is now having to deal with a confrontation between two of its allies. Why has this situation taken place? Well, simply because disguised as mediator the United States has been favoring the most important of its two allies, meaning Great Britain. This is well known by the Argentines. The United States has not been playing fairly and has been applying more and more pressure on Argentina every day, seeking to arrive at a solution to the Malvinas conflict which would be favorable to Great Britain and especially to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, head of the Conservative Government currently in power, which is one of the United States' closest allies and the one it has preferred when it had to choose between Argentina and Great Britain.

At the same time, the arrogant attitude of the British Government has worsened the situation. The Argentines have expressed willingness to give up some of their original claims. However, the willingness of this South American government to reach an understanding has been met by the British Government with increased arrogance and more threats to use force to recover the islands in dispute. This has forced Argentina to place the debate at the continental level, something which I believe they achieved at yesterday's meeting. At this level Argentina has both political and diplomatic support from the absolute majority. It has, in fact, set the United States against those countries which do not accept British threats against a Latin American country.

The United States has failed in its attempt to stop this situation from developing. It has done everything possible to prevent Argentina from invoking the TIAR and the debate from reaching continental level which was naturally unfavorable for its intentions.

Mr Reagan, President Reagan, even went so far as to warn the OAS countries and said that in his opinion, despite the agreement reached yesterday, it was necessary to wait for the results of the mediation which is being carried out by Haig. In the final analysis this mediation has been totally discredited and everyone knows that its only objective is to get Margaret Thatcher out of the corner she is in and to award Great Britain the victory in the Malvinas conflict.

[Toirac] If fact, Reagan said yesterday that the OAS foreign ministers should abstain from reaching any sort of agreement. That is, he acted like a father who is issuing instructions on what should be done.

[Rodriguez] Yes, his were precise instructions, a warning. All this has shown us something else as well. What is the purpose of the TIAR? According to the United States the TIAR can be invoked only when a Latin American country has been attacked. Cuba has been attacked twice. However, when it is a question of preventing a colonialist power from seeking to impose its decision by force, even though this action is taken against a U.S. ally in this continent, the United States is not prepared to use the TIAR. This means that the TIAR is -- or at least the United States has tried to keep it -- merely a tool to attack Latin American peoples, peoples who try to retain independence, and a tool to be used against allies who refuse to bow to U.S. will.

DELEGATION TO CEMA MEETING ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

FL201300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] A Cuban delegation headed by the vice president of the Council of Ministers, Antonio Esquivel, will be participating in the 103d meeting of CEMA's Executive Council which will open in Moscow today.

Upon arriving in Moscow yesterday, the Cuban delegation was met by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers and Nikolai Fadeyev, CEMA secretary.

Energy Meeting Opens

FL202235 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2109 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The efforts made by this CEMA body have been very valuable in the application of measures for the most rational use of energy and growing use of new sources, Jose Gonzalez Frances, vice president of the Central Planning Board, stated in his opening remarks at the 30th meeting of the CEMA permanent group for the review of energy and fuels, being held at the Palace of Conventions. We are sure that we will benefit in the future from those tasks of the group, the Cuban leader stressed.

Participating in the important meeting are delegations from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Cuba. The meeting will end next Friday, when a final protocol will be signed.

In the meeting which began today at the Palace of Conventions, matters of great interest will be examined. On the agenda are topics as relevant as the 1985 review Jose Gonzalez Frances noted. Another equally significant point is the exchange of experiences on measures to be adopted for the saving and rational use of fuel and energy in general as well as the use of energy resources and byproducts. Another outstanding topic in the program is the one dealing with the use of new sources, such as wind energy obtained with windmills as well as solar and geothermal energy.

FLAVIO BRAVO MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF GIRON VICTORY

FL201730 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0133 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Speech by keynote speaker Flavio Bravo, chairman of the People's Government National Assembly and member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, marking the 21st anniversary of the Playa Giron victory and the proclamation of the socialist nature of Cuba's revolution; at the Universal Hall of the FAR Ministry in Havana -- live]

[Excerpts] Commanders of the Revolution Ramiro Valdez and Pedro Miret, members of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, comrade members of the Central Committee and presiding officers, comrades all: With every new anniversary, the significance of the Playa Giron victory grows because it epitomizes the courage and the unwavering decision of the Cuban people to defend and preserve, at whatever price, their beautiful victories. At the same time it goes beyond a symbolic and traditional homage to become a popular drive dedicated to development tasks.

Today it is again necessary to increase revolutionary solidarity in order to achieve a negotiated political solution to the grave situation being experienced by the fraternal people of El Salvador who struggle valiantly against the genocidal government supported by the United States.

Today it is necessary to prevent, at all costs, the attacks launched openly against our Nicaraguan brothers. Today, again we need to make a great effort to be ready in Cuba and make the enemy bite the dust of defeat in any kind of puppet aggression they may try on our fatherland. [strong applause]

As in Giron yesterday, as in the October crisis, today our people and our militiamen will fight side by side with the revolutionary armed forces and the MININT [Interior Ministry], and will carry out any mission assigned by the party and by Fidel, because today we are better prepared then ever, both politically and militarily. And we have the technological and structural capability to engage in modern combat under any circumstance.

Today we are proud of the militia that makes up the battallions, regiments and divisions of the territorial troops. And we are proud of its combat readiness and the readiness of its leadership. Here they [the enemy] will again find the firmness, courage and readiness of our workers to defend their factories, of our peasants to hold on to their land, and of all our people to defend each house, each street and the welfare of their sons.

These times, like the time of Giron, are times of attacks, of blackmail, of terrorism against the people, of increasing arms race and of rejection of all attempts to ease tensions and achieve peace in the world. Imperialism, having failed in the past, cannot stand to lose its positions and domains in the world and opposes all gestures to find political solutions. It opposes all revolutionary and progressive movements in any part of the world. This in particular troubles the peoples in Central America and the Caribbean where the centers of tension grow every day, acquiring incalculable proportions. This also troubles the rest of mankind.

We are not afraid, because like Fidel said recently, our people feel very calm, very peaceful, very self-confident and very convinced of their fortitude, their cause and their integrity. We have a strong nation, born out of the close unity of all the revolutionaries and reinforced by the heroism of our working class which fought in Giron and spilled its noble blood defending the fatherland and socialism. It is incredible, but more than 20 years since its defeat in Playa Giron, imperialism still clings to the same ideas and positions, to the same course of action and to a formula doomed to failure.

This forces us into the same vigilance of those times and forces us to strengthen the discipline and the combat capability of our people. From the economic point of view, the situation is also complex and difficult, because of the crisis in the capitalist world, which logically rebounds with greater speed through the economies of the underdeveloped world. Because of this we have to appeal more and more to the conscience of the masses, insisting on conservation, economic efficiency, productivity, quality of services, effective investment and on dedicating ourselves to work and live with more austerity.

A consistent policy of austerity is the responsibility of our glorious party, of the state, of the mass organizations, in the general sense, and of each Cuban in particular. We must not allow the reappearance of uncrupulous individuals who, taking advantage of our difficulties, attempt to enrich themselves through capitalistic formulas and illegal operations which the revolution had already fought against and overcome.

The people expect from their officials, organizations and representative state institutions a vigilant, demanding and energetic attitude most of all characterized by a high proletarian spirit. The strict compliance with the law and the socialist democracy is everyone's responsibility and we will enforce it firmly against anyone who would corrupt our society. [strong applause]

As in the days of Giron, today we must be prepared for any eventuality, ready for it, just as Fidel has taught us to be. As a matter of principle, we communists are in favor of peace. Today's world cannot resort to any kind of military solutions. Those who believe in these solutions are the warmongers, the imperialists who want to be gendarmes and to return to the times of gunboat diplomacy, to freeze the progress of human society preventing it from changing and developing.

We are prepared for anything. Like Fidel said, we are as ready to fight as we are ready to talk.

We are ready to face the most violent aggressions just as we are prepared to look for political and negotiated solutions to all problems.

Through our efficiency, better organization and the improvement of our combat training and readiness, we wish to pay homage to the eternal heroes of our fatherland who fought and died in Giron defending dignity, independence, virtue and humility -- values characteristic of our communist people. [lengthy applause]

Let us pledge to the party and to our beloved commander in chief the decision of each and every man and woman of our fatherland to do everything for the progress of socialist revolution and for the defense of our glorious flag and our beloved fatherland, with the same courage and decisiveness they were defended in Giron. [lengthy applause]

Let us make production and defense our everyday target and let us discharge our duties with the effectiveness, modesty and self-denial characteristic of true revolutionaries. Let us work with the unselfishness of the heroes of Giron toward new victories, new conquests, new achievements for our fatherland and of socialism.

Long live the 21st anniversary of the victory of Giron. [vivas]

Long live our glorious revolutionary armed forces. [vivas]

Long live our glorious Communist Party of Cuba. [vivas]

Long live our commander in chief. [vivas]

Fatherland or death. [shouts: "We shall prevail." applause, song]

INDIA MEETING REPRESENTATIVE CITES U.S. THREATS

FL211600 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Melba Hernandez, executive secretary general of the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO) has stated in New Delhi that Cuba will uphold its anti-imperialist principles and emphasized that U.S. threats do not frighten the Cuban people.

She pointed out that there is concern over President Ronald Reagan's criminal policy against mankind but this does not undermine Cuba's decision to stand up to imperialism and express solidarity toward peoples struggling for their independence. She recalled that Cuba has always been the victim of plans organized by Washington to destroy the revolution.

Hernandez today arrived in India to participate in the international conference on the Indian Ocean as a peace zone which will open in New Delhi tomorrow.

PCC, KPOE ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE AFTER TALKS

For Vienna VOLKSTIMME coverage of the joint communique issued following Austrian Communist Party (KPOe) Chairman Franz Muhri's 13-17 April Cuban visit, see the 22 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FORMER PRESIDENT CALLS FOR NONAGGRESSION PACT

FL211315 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Former President Joaquin Balaguer has indicated that he has had neither direct nor indirect talks with Juan Bosch during the current electoral campaign.

Upon being asked whether he would like to reach an agreement with the candidate of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [Jorge Blanco], Balaguer indicated that there would be no time for negotiations because there is very little of it left before the May 16 elections. He said, however, that a nonaggression pact could help to prevent clashes like those that took place on Sunday and emphasized that should violence among political parties continue, it could give rise to developments harmful to the country's future.

GUYANA

OIL STRUCK IN AREA CLAIMED BY VENEZUELA

FL211800 Bridgetown CANA in English 1745 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 21 Apr (CANA) -- Guyana, which three months ago launched a concreted search for oil, has announced its first find, located in a vast area claimed by neighbouring petroleum giant, Venezuela. The announcement was made simultaneously by the government and the Canadian exploration company, Home Oil, which heads a consortium drilling in Guyana's Takatu Basin in the north Rupununi Savannah. Home Oil said its number one Karanambo well on a 1.7 million acre land concession, "flowed light gravity oil to the surface at a rate of about 400 barrels a day from the 9,000 foot level." The company said the well, located 200 miles south of Georgetown, would be deepened by another 100 feet and tested further after the installation of production casings and this is all expected to be completed before the start of the rainy season in early May.

"I am particularly happy about the find because this indicates a vast resource underneath," Home Oils project manager J. Je Jong told CANA.

A statement from the Ministry of Energy and Mines describes the discovery as "somewhat encouraging," but added "the reservoir needs to be assessed before any commerical development is contemplated." The government signed an exploration agreement with a consortium of Canadian companies on October 17, 1979. Home Oil has a 100 per cent interest in the Karanambo number one well and a 71 per cent share in the 1.7 million acres of the Takatu Basin block where the well is located. Ranger Oil (International) Limited shares the balance of the ownership "and by meeting certain obligations they can earn a 28 percent increase in any production from the Karanambo well," the government statement said.

Home Oil said the drill stem test confirming the discovery was conducted over a five hour flow period, with 45 API (American Petroleum Institute) degree oil flowing from the 8,946 foot to the 9,290 foot interval.

Venezuela, which has a long-standing claim to nearly 70 per cent of Guyana's 83,000 square miles, has so far not commented officially on the oil find.